The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4859. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

More About the Prospects of War in Europe.

Napoleon Said to be Purchasing Arms in America.

The Luxemburg Question Likely to be Troublesome.

Prussia Not Disposed to Listen to Negotiations by the Other States.

The Trouble Between Great Britain and Spain.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Prospects of War—Napoleon Purchasing Arms in the United States.

PARIS, Monday, April 22.

It is reported on very good authority here that the Emperor NAPOLEON, in his preparations for war, is engaged in an endeavor to purchase arms in the United States.

The chances are apparently in favor of war on the Luxemburg question.

The neutral great Powers have, it is said, proposed a compromise of the difficulty, but Prussia disapproves of it.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

Partial Concessions by the Spanish Government.

LONDON, Monday, April 22—Evening.

Spain promises to give England full satisfaction and indemnity for the seizure of the *Victoria*, but her replies to the demands in the case of the *Tornado* still continue to be evasive and unsatisfactory.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22—Noon.

On account of the continuance of the Easter holidays, the markets are generally closed. Corron is very irregular, and quotations are merely nominal; Middling Uplands are quoted on the street at about 11d. CORN is firm at 43s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. The Stock Board and markets at London are also closed.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined ¼d. since the opening quotations.

LONDON, Monday, April 22—2 P. M.

The Breadstuffs market is easier.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market is inactive and prices are declining. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10¾d.@11d.
Middling Orleans.....11¼d.

The sales to-day foot up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market is dull. Corn is quoted at 43s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. White California Wheat sold to-day at 14s. 3d. ₱ cental.

PRODUCE—Ashes—Pots 34s. Spirits Turpentine 36s. 9d. Tallow 44s. 6d. for American. Petroleum—Standard White 1s. 4d. ₱ gallon.

LONDON, Monday, April 22—Evening.

SUGAR—The market is dull and prices are nominal.

LINSEED—66s. ₱ quarter for Calcutta.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, April 22.

The North German Lloyd steamship *Hansa*, which left New-York on the 11th, arrived at this port to-day, and after landing passengers and mails for London, sailed for Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22.

The ship *Vanguard*, Capt. RUSSELL, sailed to-day for New-York.

The ship *Gardner Colby*, Capt. DUNBAR, sailed to-day for San Francisco, Cal.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22—Noon.

WILLIAMS & GUION'S steamer *Chicago*, Capt. HARRIS, from New-York, April 10, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, April 22—Noon.

Intelligence has been received here that the bark *Anne Ramsay*, Capt. PHILLIPS, which left New-York on the 8th of March last, for Bristol, England, was abandoned at sea. No date or other particulars have been received.

Important Correction.

In a Cable dispatch dated Liverpool, April 20, a very serious error was made in reporting the receipts of cotton thus far this year as 284,000 bales "ahead" of last year.

The true statement is the receipts of cotton at Liverpool up to the date mentioned were 2%,000 bales *less* than last year.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Rumors and Contradictions—The Relations of Paris and Berlin.

The *Patrie* of April 6 says:

The rumors which have been in circulation of military measures taken by the Prussian Government are totally incorrect. Most explicit and spontaneous declarations on this subject have been made by the Berlin Cabinet for the information of the Court of the Tuileries.

The *Etendard* of April 7 says;

Prussia having thought proper to consult the cosignataries of the treaty of 1839, France, in her turn, has been compelled to place herself in communication with the European powers. The matter is now placed on a diplomatic footing, and all leads to the hope that it will there remain.

The *Patrie* of the same day, after contradicting several false rumors, says:

"The country knows that on diplomatic grounds the Imperial Government has preserved its proverbial skill, and that nothing can cause it to swerve from the object it pursues of insuring respect for our rights, the satisfaction of our claims, and the progress of our influence."

The *France* of the same date states that the Government of the Emperor has shown up to the present a spirit of prudence which has with difficulty restrained the emotions and aspirations which have been awakened by the ambition of Prussia. It adds:

"But *the moment may come* when the Government, notwithstanding the sympathy it displays toward Germany, *may be compelled to take into account that which the national dignity would impose in the event of an obstinate refusal of those guarantees which are due to our just influence.* The responsibility of events would fall upon those who appear to undertake the task of disturbing Europe by *unlimited ambition and unbridled pretensions.*"

The London *Standard* says:

"Our Paris correspondent exhibits a state of great uneasiness and soreness among all Frenchmen on the position of the Luxemburg negotiations, and the conviction is general in Paris that sooner or later war will break out between France and Prussia."

[illegible] measures are being made for the military authorities to supply the Chassepot breech-loader to the infantry. There are already 180,000 of these new arms ready, and they will be served out to the Imperial Guard within a month.

It is also announced that the army of Lyons was been ordered to "hold itself in readiness."

The Vienna *Gazette* says: In presence of the obstinacy with which some persons endeavor to mislead public opinion by seeking to spread the news of an Austro-Prussian Alliance, we cannot too plainly affirm that no negotiations in this sense exist, or have existed.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent says:

"A fearful panic at the Bourse, caused by the apprehension of immediate war, is the all-absorbing news of the day. The Minister of War has given it as his opinion that Prussia cannot defend the Rhine without the possession of the Fortress of Luxemburg, and that possession she is resolved to maintain against all comers."

It is said that Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, has been telegraphed for from Algeria, that Marshal CANROBERT has gone on a mission of observation to Strasbourg, and more important than all, that Major LOISEL, one of the most distinguished officers in the French army, has been sent in hot haste to the Rhine.

The Commercial Panic in Paris—Great Uneasiness among all Classes of Society.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, April 8, 1867.

I scarcely remember any period since the President's election in 1848, though many important events have occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquiet and enervating discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment, and all this aggravated by the persistent silence of the Government on the questions which agitate the public mind. There is a sense of disappointment and something more even among those who were accustomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers, for they feel how completely have been falsified the assurances given by the Prime Minister in the Legislative body—that France had not only no reason to complain, but every reason to rejoice at what took place last year; that Germany was less strong than before; that she was now broken up into three fragments instead of being a close compact Confederation; that Prussia was debarred from entertaining any further ambitious projects—but not a word about Luxemburg or Belgium. They see that the whole policy of Prussia is a crushing answer to M. ROUHER; that his theory of the three fragments is dissipated by the treaties with the Southern States of Germany; that any secret designs in respect to Belgium are responded to by the marriage of the Count of Flanders with a Princess of Hohenzollern, and that the pretensions to Luxemburg are disposed of by the interpellation of M. BENNIGSEN, by the intense agitation in Germany, and the appeal to the Powers that signed the Treaty of 1839. One of the Paris papers, never favorable to the annexation of that province to France, says:

"The question of Luxemburg is no longer one of aggrandizement, it is one of national dignity and influence. A great country like France is always at liberty not to put forward pretensions, but the day it does put them forward and considers them just, *it cannot renounce them at the bidding of any foreign Power*, especially when that Power has no right of its own. The day when it is otherwise, the day when France expresses her wish only to bend before the injunctions of the foreigner, *she is no longer a Power even of the third rank*, and, to use M. THIER's expression, she is no more than Belgium. The conclusion to be drawn from the article of the *Etendard* is, then, either the evacuation of Luxemburg by Prussia, *or war, after a brief delay, between Prussia and France.*"

The apprehensions of the public are moreover increased by the rumor that Marshal MACMAHON has been telegraphed for; that a note, "couched in energetic terms," relative to Luxemburg, has been addressed by the French Government to that of Prussia; and that certain officers of the staff have been sent *en mission* to the Rhine. The truth is, that people believe France *to be drifting into war with Prussia*. In these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be a general stagnation of business, and that the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise should be paralyzed. At the Bourse on Saturday there was not merely a fall in the Rentes, but a panic, which affected all sorts of public securities. On the strength of the dispatches from the Hague it was hoped that it would open with a rise. It was quite the contrary, and on reflection it was seen that those dispatches, instead of showing that the Luxemburg question was abandoned, only meant that it was displaced; that it was no longer at the Hague, but at Berlin; and that the resolution come to by the King of Holland has the effect of *spacing France face to face with Prussia*. In addition to these causes of uneasiness we have the numerous strikes among the various classes of artisans and the combination existing among them; the discontent occasioned by the unfortunate Army Organization Bill; and the delicate health of the Prince Imperial, which, however, I am assured, has been greatly exaggerated.

The French Government Questioned in Regard to Luxemburg—Speech of the Marquis de Moustier.

In the Legislative Body, on the 8th inst., MM. FARRE, LAMBRECHT and JOSSEAU made several demands for leave to question the Government relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. The President of the Chamber announced that he had received a decree authorizing the Minister for Foreign Affairs to make a declaration to the Senate and the Legislative Body on that subject.

The Marquis DE MOUSTIER then rose and informed the Deputies that he had received orders from the Emperor to acquaint them with the circumstances under which the Luxemburg question had arisen, and also with the actual position of the matter. He said:

"The Government, guided by the interests of France, which require the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of this question *thoughts only of conciliation and peace.* Nor was it the French Government that raised the discussion of the question. The undecided situation of Luxemburg and Limburg gave rise to diplomatic communications between France and Holland, but these communications *had no official character* when the Dutch Cabinet consulted Prussia, and when the latter replied by appealing to the Treaty of 1839. The French Government had always considered this question from three points of view—namely, as connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the Great Powers, and the consultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by means of universal suffrage. The French Government is disposed to examine the question in concert with the Great Powers, and *believes, therefore, that peace cannot be disturbed.*"

This declaration was received with cheers and expressions of various kinds.

The President of the Chamber remarked that the demands for permission to question the Government on the subject of Luxemburg would take their usual course, and would be referred to the Bureaux.

M. THIERS made a speech, acknowledging the initiative which the Government had taken by the communication which had been made to the Chamber, but saying that this communication did not furnish a sufficient basis for discussion. He considered that the Government ought to lay before the House the dispatches which had been exchanged on the subject.

M. ROUHER replied that the very terms of the communication to the Chamber rendered it clear that the question had not yet entered upon any official diplomatic stage. The Government had, therefore, no dispatches to lay on the table. He added:

"If the Bureaus should authorize the interpellations for which leave has been asked, the Government will explain its opinions on the subject in question, but the declaration which it has already made is of a character to satisfy the susceptibilities of the legislative body and of public opinion."

After some observations from Mr. EMILE OLLIVIER and M. BERRYER, the demands for the interpellations were referred to the Bureaus.

The Feeling Among the Germans.

A large meeting was held on the 7th inst. in the Alhambra at Berlin, at which the following resolutions were passed by a large majority:

"That this meeting declares that Luxemburg must never be separated from Germany.

That it is the duty of the German people to insist with all their strength upon this Province belonging to Germany.

That the union of this Province with Germany must take place as soon as possible.

That any proposal for the votes of the inhabitants of Luxemburg to be taken is to be unhesitatingly rejected."

The semi-official *North German Gazette*, of the 8th instant, commenting on the disquieting rumors in circulation relative to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, states that the decision of the question of the preservation of peace does not rest with the Cabinet of Berlin, for the character of a Federal State is solely defensive.

The same journal adds:

"It is, perhaps, the greatest triumph of the Emperor NAPOLEON's Government that it has brought the French nation to admit that they can serve their own and the general interests of civilization better by giving the hand to an opponent, and, in place of humiliating him, joining with him in endeavoring to promote the accomplishment of the great work of progress."

The Interest of Great Britain in the Luxemburg Question.

From the London Times, of April 8.

When the Germanic Confederation was broken up last year by what may be called the Civil War in Germany, the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg was left, as it were, politically stranded. It had belonged as a Grand Duchy, to the Confederation, its Grand Duke, however, being King of another country, Holland—just as the Duke of Holstein was King of Denmark. The King of Holland took no part in the war, but he ceased, as a matter of course, to be a member of the Confederation when the Confederation had been destroyed; nor did he join either of the new Confederacies formed in Germany, so that Luxemburg remained outside its old political society. At the same time the country was not identified with the proper kingdom of Holland, for it formed no part of the Dutch dominions, nor had the Dutch Government or the Dutch people any concern or interest in its affairs. It was a private and personal possession of the Sovereign's and was Dutch only in the sense in which Hanover used to be English. The little State thus isolated would, it was thought, have to cast in its lot with some people or other, perhaps with the Germans, its neighbors on the east, possibly with the French, its neighbors on the west. The Germans had two points in their favor—nationality and possession. Luxemburg was essentially German, and in ancient times had given a race of Sovereigns to the Empire. Then Prussia, though the Confederation had been destroyed, still maintained in the fortress of Luxemburg—a place of much strategic importance—the garrison which the terms of the Confederation entitled her to keep there. So things pointed rather to the re-admission of Luxemburg into the Germanic body, when, as long ago, according to Sir ROBERT PEEL, as October last, France made proposals on the other side.

It may be said for the French Government that the question at that time seemed to be fairly open. The Luxemburgers themselves had shown no leanings toward the new German Confederation; in fact, we are told at this moment that they do not desire to become more German than they are. On the other hand, they had scarcely an appreciable connection with Holland, for the Dutch cared not what became of them, and the King himself had no desire to retain the property. Under these circumstances, France allowed it to be known that she was ready to deal for the Duchy on fair terms, and the King of Holland, on his part, consented to the opening of negotiations. His conditions, however, were eminently prudent, though the virtue, no doubt, partook of the character of necessity. He agreed to cede the Duchy for a due compensation, provided always that the people of the country were consulted, and that Prussia gave her consent to the transfer. When this bargain was made, or after what preliminaries, we cannot say; but when the project was brought to the knowledge of Her Majesty's Government, toward the end of last month, it appeared that the King of Holland was to be recompensed by a round sum of money for the transfer of his rights, so that, in fact, the Duchy and its inhabitants would be sold. It then devolved upon our Government to consider, first, what our obligations, and, next, what our interests were in the case as thus proposed.

Lord STANLEY explained that our obligations—that is, our engagements under treaty—were very slight, indeed. We did stand bound to defend the interest of the King of Holland in his Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and it it had been proposed to deprive him wrongfully of this interest we would have had an appeal to our guarantee. But in the case proposed our guarantee had evidently no place whatever, for the King of Holland was dealing with his own patrimony according to his own views of expediency, and putting his property in another form. With the question arising between Germany and France we had no concern; the integrity of the German Confederation or Empire had never been guaranteed by us, nor were we bound to defend it. So far, therefore, as treaty obligations were concerned, we were not called upon to interfere at all, and our general interests or duties remained alone to be considered. On these Lord STANLEY took a highly practical and common-sense view. Perhaps he thought the proceedings of France were ill-judged and dangerous; perhaps he thought that after what we had allowed to pass in Italy and Germany we need not make a stumbling-block of such a little job as Luxemburg; but, whatever he may have thought, he gave no expression to his opinions, for the simple reason that there was no need for him to do so. He was distinctly apprised of the conditions attached to the King of Holland's acceptance of the French proposal—namely, that the population of the Duchy should be assenting parties, and that Prussia should sanction the transfer. Now, about the feelings of the Luxembourgers Lord STANLEY knew little, but about the decision of the Prussian Government he had no doubt at all. Whatever may have been Count BISMARCK's original views in this matter, *it had become evident that the Germans would never submit to the loss of the Grand Duchy, and that Prussia must give effect to the popular opinion.* The question rested with Prussia, and it was for Prussia to decide. If she refused her consent, the affair was at an end without our meddling. If she, wielding the sword and speaking with the voice of Germany, chose to permit the bargain, *we could not forbid it.* Lord STANLEY therefore replied provisionally and indefinitely to the overtures which had been addressed to him, convinced that before many hours were over the question would be decisively settled by more interested arbiters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Difficulty with Spain—The Position of the British Government.

From the London Times of April 8.

Lord STANLEY has acted energetically in support of his late demand for satisfaction from Spain. The Mediterranean squadron sailed from Malta yesterday morning, and may be expected to appear before Cadiz without delay. Its object is to obtain from the Spanish Government a plain answer to a plain question, and to put an end to the negotiations which have been carried to so great a length, and with so little effect, between the Spanish Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Don EUSEBIO DE CALONGE, and Her Majesty's Minister, Sir JOHN CRAMPTON. Although the British Government must at last be impressed with the necessity of departing from that excessive moderation and forbearance which the consciousness of superior strength seemed to recommend, and although they could no longer submit to a treatment inconsistent with the national honor, we are yet allowed to hope that the worst extremities may be avoided, and that our *ultimatum* may eventually be accepted. This would be by no means the first instance in which Queen ISABELLA has in great emergencies shown more discretion than her ministers advised, and it is possible that, before committing her country to a conflict in defence of her local authorities, she may wish to consult other men besides those she has trusted with her truculent work or internal reaction. Although we have often expressed our opinion that the Spanish nation is too desperate of success, too weary and discrusted with its long succession of unprofitable political changes, to venture on open insurrection, there is no doubt that deep discontent prevails, and that the deadly silence obtained by wholesale executions and proscriptions does not signify order or peace. * * * * There is not, we feel sure, any man in England who would not deeply regret the necessity of an actual rupture with Spain. At Cadiz, at Malaga, and in most other Spanish ports, English interests would be almost as much imperilled by our *naval* blockade or bombardment as those of the native people themselves. Nor should we be greatly tempted by the prospect of the Philippine Islands or other Spanish colonies as "material guarantees." Our remote possessions beyond sea are already too vast and too numerous for us to harbor any covetousness for those of our neighbors. We have been staunch friends and faithful allies to the Spaniards in our time, and we wish nothing better than to continue on the same amicable footing.

The Transfer of Russian America to the United States—What the English Really Think About It.

From the London Times of April 9.

It is quite a new sensation to find ourselves interested in a sale and transfer of territory. We had fancied we were exempt from that kind of concern, and able to look with serenity upon the speculations or perplexities of others; but now the bargain between the United States and Russia has set us, in our turn, talking of our frontiers and privileges, *and wondering what such a cession may have in store for us.* It may be concisely replied, however, that we cannot hinder the matter if we would, and that we need not if we could. The transaction is *about one of the simplest and most rational pieces of public economy effected in our time.* Russia, besides all her vast dominions in Europe and Asia, possesses also the north-westernmost angle of the American continent. This bleak, inhospitable and irreclaimable region is worth nothing to her. It could not, from its intrinsic value, be worth anything to anybody; but it has a political value in the eyes of the United States, and so Russia has taken her property to the dearest market, and sold it for $7,000,000. As her title to the land was quite unimpeachable, and as she had a perfect right to sell and the United States a perfect right to buy, *it is evident that we have no business to interfere.* It does happen, however, that this ceded district borders upon territories of our own, and, in fact, overlaps them; so that the change of ownership *is not altogether wet out interest for us.* Yet this part of the question also can be disposed of very briefly. The utmost that could have been asked in the way even of special favor was that we should have the refusal of the bargain. Suppose, now, that Russia had offered the country to us at the price shown to be its market value—£1,400,000—should we have bought it? The purchase-money, as it happens, would have been just about provided by Mr. DISRAELI's surplus; but is there the least probability that Parliament would have sanctioned the application of the investment? Would any politician of any party have recommended the bargain?

The case is different with the United States. In making this purchase they are buying a European proprietor out of the American continent, and promoting, at a very cheap rate, their favorite doctrine of national destiny. It is within the present century that they bought France out of Louisiana, at a cost of sixty millions of francs. In the case of Russian America—soon, we suppose, to receive some new designation—the value received is almost purely political, and that, no doubt, should attract our notice. But, besides that we have no title to interfere, we could allege none but speculative reasons for interfering. We are not curtailed by this transaction of a single right, privilege or advantage. Our frontiers remain exactly as they were, and have exactly the same access—neither more nor less—to the sea. The only real difference is this, that our neighbors will be of a different character. The Russians held the country so cheaply, and with such little interest in it, that the whole of their settlers did not at the last census number a thousand; they would certainly never have encroached upon us, or have been in any way our rivals. The Americans, on the contrary, will represent an energetic, pushing race, indefatigable in colonizing, greedy of territory, and conscious of a great political mission. It is certain, in short, that our colonies on the Pacific would never have been troubled by the Russians in those parts; *it is by no means so certain, looking far into the future, that our new neighbors will be as inert or as inoffensive.*

But it is only in the dim region of speculation that we can descry any cause for concern. It is probable enough that the transaction was intended *as a hint for us, if not a warning;* but we may take it as it was meant, and yet not be very uneasy. We are said, indeed, to have provoked it, though the provocation was certainly never contemplated. The Americans have taken umbrage at the new Confederacy of our North American Colonies, though a people setting such an extraordinary value upon Union ought not to grudge the advantage of the principle to others. They fancy they can discover the germs of an "Empire" or a great Monarchy in the new Confederation, and are jealous accordingly, though they know that it is our business, and not theirs, just as the purchase of Russian America is theirs, and not ours. The actual offence, probably, consists in the preparation made not for a future Empire, *but for the perpetual independence of a State which had been expected to fall by gradual descent into the great Republic.* The Monroe Doctrine has been brought to imply not only that no new European or Monarchical Government shall be established on the North American continent, but that those actually established shall not be put in repair, *or preserved by any means from the disintegration and absorption conceived to await them.* The Americans would not have a regenerate Mexico, and they do not want a consolidated Canada. They know better than to believe in their hearts that any Union of the British Provinces could ever prove a rival to their own, but the new Confederacy may well be stronger than the previous loose bundle, imbued with greater vitality, and less likely to tumble into their lap. They only looked with toleration on the fabric as it stood, and they are annoyed at seeing it strengthened, repaired, and fitted out for a new lease of independent life. So they reply, it is thought, by buying the premises next door and shutting us up a little in the fashion intended to be ominous. Nor has the purchase been without its effect, for telegraphs have been set in motion, information required, questions asked in Parliament, and statements made by ministers with all due gravity, reserve and deprecation.

But for the ratification to be obtained from the United States Senate, the transaction has been actually completed. Russia has agreed to sell, and the Executive Government at Washington has agreed to buy; so that, unless the Senate should refuse its consent—an event not to be anticipated—the affair is at an end. It has certainly been unexpected, for nobody ever gave a thought to such a contingency. Russian America was as nearly out of the world as the land beyond the Frozen Ocean, and even if anybody did remember that the Czar was our neighbor on the North Pacific, it was not to be presumed that the Russians would be sellers of territory. But now that the event has occurred, *it cannot be thought surprising.* It is decidedly a good bargain for Russia, and not a bad one for the United States. The mere country is dear, no doubt, at the money, but the territory *has a political as well as its natural value*, and this is where the Americans will get their return. They have got it already—at least so they will think—in the sensation they have created over here; but that impression will not be long-lived. A very short reflection will suffice to convince Englishmen of the true nature and import of such a transaction as this. There is not the slightest reason why the Americans should not acquire this country by fair purchase, if they please. Possibly the acquisition may portend some trouble to us in afterthings; but that is more than anybody can tell, and it will be soon enough, at any rate, to deal with the matter when those times arrive.

RUSSIA.

Public Opinion in Russia in Regard to the Cession of Territory.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg publishes an article referring to the premature opinions expressed by the Russian newspapers on the sale of Russian-America to the United States. It says: "We can only state that the transaction is mutually advantageous, and that the ports of Eastern Siberia will be granted certain privileges, and that the commercial interests of both countries will be promoted.

AUSTRIA.

A Monetary Convention with France and Switzerland.

The Austrian Government is about to appoint a special commission to make arrangements for the adhesion of Austria to the Monetary Convention between France, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland.

TURKEY.

Cretan Affairs—Interference of the Great Powers.

The representatives of France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Italy, are jointly pressing the Porte to grant an armistice to the Cretans, and to consult the Christians whether they would prefer an autonomy or to be annexed to Greece. The English Ambassador, acting apart, only recommends an autonomy. At present the Porte refuses both these propositions, but would probably consent to an autonomy under a guarantee of the Great Powers.

Large reinforcements are being sent to the Greek frontiers, where a serious outbreak is apprehended. The Generalissimo, OMAR PACHA, is going to take the command-in-chief. Twenty thousand militia have been called out, and great apprehensions are entertained for the internal tranquility of Constantinople, and the importation of arms has been prohibited.

The Earthquakes in the Archipelago.

A correspondent of the Levant *Herald*, writing from Mitylene on the 20th of March, says:

"I cannot yet give you the final details of the havoc caused by the calamity which has befallen us, as shocks still continue, and it has been impossible to prepare up to the present moment any reliable official return; even the ruins have not yet been completely explored. So far, in the town of Mitylene itself 150 bodies have been dug out and interred, and to judge from the fetid smell which prevails, especially near the bazaar, there are, perhaps, still many victims living under the mass of fallen rubbish. The number who have perished throughout the island is estimated at about 1,300, the entire population being 80,000, of whom 10,000 only are Musselmans. No further assistance has come to hand since that I last reported, but the tents, stores, &c., which had already been sent are being distributed every day to those who are in most pressing need of them. MARCO PASHA and the staff of medical men under his orders have been most assiduous since they were sent here by the Sultan in their charitable work. They have paid every attention to the sick and wounded. The other day MARCO PASHA went in person to Molivo and Calonni, and at the latter place, which has suffered severely, he has opened a couple of places of refuge for the homeless and two temporary hospitals."

Another letter in the same journal, dated from Cephalonia, March 15, gives the following details:

"The island continues to feel indications of volcanic action. Forty days have elapsed since the calamity which has inflicted so much injury first burst upon us, and the shocks have not yet ceased, although they have become much weaker. People are looking forward anxiously to the opening up of a crater on one of the mountains, which will in all probability take place, and thus give vent to the eruption, and put an end to the shocks of earthquake. At Argostoli there are not twenty houses left standing, and the distress there is at its height. The fields are left untilled, for their owners have no means to pay for labor, and many of the peasantry have emigrated. Trade is completely paralyzed, and, with the exception of carpenters and masons, the workmen in the towns have nothing whatever to do. Rents have risen to enormous prices, 20 talaris a month being offered for a miserable little place of two or three rooms. Pecuniary assistance has been sent here from various quarters, but the sums remitted so far will cover but a small portion of the total loss, which is estimated at about 3,000,000 talaris, or some £600,000, in addition to the loss of three hundred lives and the number of wounded. The King, who spent four or five days here, went in person to all the places that have suffered, and after he left sent a cargo of provisions and of wood for building purposes. The two English ironclads which came here from Malta brought a quantity of biscuit and of general provisions; their surgeons showed the greatest attention to the wounded, and our Consul, Baron D'EVERTON, kindly put a considerable sum of money at the disposal of those who were in most pressing need.

The official returns of the victims of the late disaster show 231 killed and 156 wounded. The material loss has not been correctly ascertained as yet, but it is supposed to be very considerable. In Luxuri, out of twenty-four churches, several of which were large and handsome, three only remain standing, and these also are in a very dilapidated state. In the village of Assos, numbering 200 houses, 143 were destroyed. A fearful chasm opened between Matonata and Ernikaton; it is nearly two miles long and about three fathoms deep. Fortunately, it exhales as yet no deleterious gases. Several remittances have been lately received at Argostoli for the relief of the sufferers; one of them has been sent by the Committee formed at Smyrna under the Presidency of the Greek Consul, Mr. GLIMENOPULO."

The Public Debt of Virginia—Railroad Consolidation.

RICHMOND, Monday, April 22.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law levying a tax of 30 cents on the hundred dollars, to pay the four per cent. interest on the public debt, as heretofore authorized. Certificates will be issued for the deferred two per cent.

It has also passed a law consolidating four leading railroads connecting the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi with the Atlantic at Norfolk; also consolidating the Virginia Central with the Covington and Ohio Railroads.

The law provides that the interest the State owns in the roads to be consolidated, amounting to over fourteen millions dollars, is to be sold, and payment made on or before the 1st of May, 1868, in the bonds of the State at par.

There are also pending before the Legislature similar bills for the sale of the entire interest the State owns in various railways, amounting in all to $21,000,000.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship New-York—The Japanese Commissioners Passengers—$1,117,918 in Treasure.

The steamship *New-York*, JEFFERSON MAURY commanding, left Aspinwall April 14, at 7:40 P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 1:30 o'clock P. M., on the 22d. She brings the California mails of March 30, passengers from China and Japan, $1,117,918 in treasure on freight, and the Japanese Commissioners, *en route* for Washington.

The following is the *New-York's*

SPECIE LIST:

Duncan, Sherman & Co.	$64,735	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$140,167
		Order	850,000
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	60,922	Panama R. R. Co.	27,950
		FROM ASPINWALL.	
American Express Co.	10,022	S. L. Isaacs & Ash.	1,340
		G. Hirschfield	1,200
Lees & Waller	214,068	G. A. Ash	600
Eugene Kelly & Co.	47,000		
Total			$1,117,918

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, April 14, 1867.

Our dates from Bogota, the capital, give the details of the late "treaty of peace" between President MOSQUERA and his Congress. The facts do not vary much from the statement of them in my last. On the 13th or 14th of March, the arrest, by order of the President, of Ex-President MURILLO, the leader of the opposition, the claim of the President that he had the right to inflict the penalty of death on "traitors to the Government," and his message solemnly declaring that he would no longer recognize the Congress as a legal one, alarmed the members for their safety so much that they called a private meeting to "consider the situation." The result was an agreement between the President and themselves, in which the former appears to concede something, but in which Congress really concedes all. The main question was, the claim of the President that his decree on "public order" should be held good. This decree asserts the right of the National Government to interfere by force of arms in the little family quarrels termed "revolutions" in the States, for the preservation of the public tranquility, which would seem to be good, sound doctrine. But as its practical application would abolish one of our most popular amusements, the "Sovereign States" and their representatives kicked hard against it. The "treaty" virtually gives up the point to the President, and enables him to mold the States to his will. The opposition papers throughout the Republic characterize the arrangement as "shameful" and "cowardly" on the part of the Representatives and Senators, and threaten them with all the pains of popular contempt on their return to their constituency. How long this treaty will last is a mooted question. The "Grand General," finding his Congress so pliable, may push it to the confines of endurance, and get up a row yet before his term shall expire.

The great question now at Bogota is the disposal of the interests of the Republic in the Panama Railroad. The Cotterell grant to a British Company having been disapproved, there are other parties in the field. The offer of the agent of the New-Granadian or Colombian bondholders is attracting a good deal of attention. These bonds amount to thirty-three millions of dollars worth from twelve to fifteen per cent. on the London market on their face. It is proposed to surrender all those bonds, pay a million dollars in cash, pay another million to make the Cauca wagon-road, and lastly to guarantee the Government yearly from the proceeds of the road from $500,000 to $600,000. The terms offered by Col. TOTTEN and Mr. NELSON, agents of the present Company, have not been made public; but it is reported that they are making favorable progress. A month will probably settle the question.

The Mosquera Party who lately overthrew the State Government of Magdalena are still in possession. Reports are contradictory of the relative strength of the two parties.

The *Rayo*, formerly the *R. R. Cuyler*, left Santa Martha the first of the present month, probably for Jamaica for coal, and then to operate against Spanish commerce in the interests of Chili and Peru.

In Panama much apprehension exists as to the course MOSQUERA will adopt to bring us to terms. It is generally feared that his war-steamer *Bolivar*, now at Buenaventura, will soon make her appearance in our bay with troops and garrison the city. The present State Government talks of resistance, and is preparing for it by pressing into the military service every poor negro and Indian it can lay its hands on. The President of the State is still in the interior, and it is now said will add some hundreds of men to his present force and remain there, so that in case of defeat in this city he will hold the Province of Chiriqui, and try to recover himself from that point. All this petty bickering is ruining the business of the foreign merchants at Panama, and it is high time it was stopped by somebody.

The Australian steamer *Ruahine*, due here on the 4th, has not yet made her appearance. It is supposed she is out of coal, and endeavoring to make a port unknown.

We have no United States man-of-war at Panama. The *Naco* is at Aspinwall.

Capt. ROSE, late of the United States volunteer service, and who was ordered here to undergo an examination for Lieut-nant in the regular service, died at Aspinwall yesterday.

The *New-York* to-day will carry forward a portion of the china cargo of the *Colorado* and a large amount of California flour.

The Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena* arrived at Aspinwall yesterday.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Parkersburgh* arrived here yesterday from Costa Rica. She brings 5,000 sacks of coffee, but no news of importance.

We have nothing from South America.

MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Capture of Puebla—Alleged Shooting of Prisoners by Gen. Dias.

GALVESTON, Monday, April 22.

The United States steamer *Tahoma* arrived from Tampico on the 17th, and brings positive confirmation of the capture of Puebla. It is represented that ORTEGA, who is in great favor with the citizens of Tampico, and for whom they would pronounce, has not the remotest chance of success.

Letters from the Liberal camp at Queretaro say, Gen. DIAS shot six general officers and sixty-one of lesser grade who were captured at Puebla, it is alleged in retaliation for the October decree.

Senator Wilson at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, April 22.

Senator WILSON addressed a crowd of about 6,000 persons from the Capitol steps this afternoon. Nearly all those present were colored, though all classes of whites were represented. He was introduced by Gov. PEIRPOINT, and after alluding to the fact that he visited Richmond upon the invitation of several members of the Legislature, he proceeded to give a history of the Reconstruction Bill. He then recited the events at the close of the war, to show that President JOHNSON's policy, adopted against the will of the nation, had caused more unhappiness than the work of any other one man in America; it again excited men who had been more than willing to accept the terms of Congress. The Reconstruction Bill was not passed to humiliate the people of the South, but to meet the wants of the whole country. The question now before the Southern States is whether they will elect men to State offices and Congress who are in favor of an honest acceptance of the policy of the nation, not men who still mourn over the lost cause, and who still hope something may turn up to overthrow that policy and restore old idea and old measures. Patriotism demands that the latter shall never more be permitted to participate in the management of State or General Government. The apostacy of ANDREW JOHNSON had made a Republican triumph at the next Presidential election certain. The speaker wanted all classes of men—the colored, the white, the loyal and those who had abandoned the wicked heresy of secession—to stand together on the national platform of the Republican Party. As for the colored vote of Virginia, he had no fear of its being controlled by the Secessionists. He appealed to the old Whigs of Virginia, the followers of HENRY CLAY, who declared that "Slavery was a grievous wrong, that no contingency could make right," to seize the occasion and unite their fortunes with the Republican party. Now was their day and hour to carry Virginia by an overwhelming majority. To that class who are disfranchised for participating in the rebellion, he would say, that by speaking and working for the National policy, they would show their countrymen that the disabilities now imposed on them ought to be removed, and a country that had proved its generosity would not forget them.

Gov. PIERPOINT, after Mr. WILSON had concluded, made a brief speech, advising the colored people to work and make the old State bloom again.

Messrs. HUNNICUTT and TUCKER followed in short addresses. The former announced his intention of appealing immediately to the military tribunal against the attacks of the Richmond Press.

Hostile Indian Confederation.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 22.

The St. Louis *Democrat's* correspondent with Gen. HANCOCK's Indian expedition gives an account of a council held at Fort Larned on the 12th inst., between Gen. HANCOCK and fifteen Cheyenne chiefs. The council amounted to nothing as only a part of the chiefs of the tribe were in attendance, and those present gave but an equivocal reply to Gen. HANCOCK.

In order to make speeches to them next day, Gen. HANCOCK moved toward the Cheyenne camp, and when about half way was met by over three hundred chiefs and warriors, who professed a desire for peace; but on the same night the whole tribe abandoned their village, leaving the wigwams, but taking everything of value with them. Gen. CUSTER's cavalry were sent in pursuit but had not returned when the letter closed.

Indications point to a confederation between the Cheyennes and Sioux for evil purposes. Gen. HANCOCK intended to burn the Cheyenne village on the 14th inst.

Insurance Losses in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 22.

The following were the insurances on the paper mill owned by JACOB D. HEPT, partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. On machinery: Home Insurance Co., New-York, $6,000; Phenix Insurance Co., New-York, $6,000; Security Insurance Co., New-York, $6,000; Manhattan Company, New-York, $6,000; International Company, New-York, $6,000; National Company, Boston, $6,000; Putnam Company, Hartford, $6,000; Hartford Company, Hartford, $8,000; Ætna, Hartford, $6,

THE ELECTION.

Candidates for the Constitutional Convention.

List of the Polling Places in this City and Brooklyn.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which will be held at Albany on the 4th of June next, is to take place to-day. We present a list of the candidates who are to be voted for in this City, and in Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond Counties. Polls will be open from sunrise to sunset, and voters will be aided by the following list, which designates the polling places in this City and Brooklyn:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Republican.	Democratic.
Waldo Hutchins,	Aug. Schell,
Wm. M. Evarts,	George Law,
George Opdyke,	H. C. Murphy,
A. J. H. Duganne,	H. A. Nelson,
George W. Curtis,	D. L. Seymour,
Horace Greeley,	J. Hardenburgh,
J. M. Van Cott,	Smith M. Weed,
Ira Harris,	Alonzo C. Paige,
Erastus Cook,	Francis Kernan,
M. J. Townsend,	G. F. Comstock,
Wm. A. Wheeler,	John Magee,
Charles Andrews,	Henry D. Barto,
Theo. Beadle,	S. E. Church,
Charles J. Folger,	H. O. Cheesebro,
Erastus Prosser,	J. G. Masten,
Aug. Frank.	M. B. Champlin.

District Delegates.

FIRST.

Counties of Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.

Republican.	Democratic.
John A. ing,	S. Townsend,
H. W. Eastman,	S. B. Strong,
George Monge,	Wm. Wickham,
Francis G. Shaw.	Erastus Brooks.

SECOND.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th Wards, Brooklyn.

H. W. Beecher,	Wm. D. Veeder,
G. G. Reynolds,	S. J. Colahan,
K. L. Sanderson,	J. J. Schumaker,
J. S. Burr.	Tounis G. Bergen.

THIRD.

8th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards, Brooklyn.

Wm. Colt,	John P. Rolfe,
P. S. Crooke,	W. L. Livingston,
J. W. Johnson,	Chas. Lowery,
S. M. Meeker.	D. P. Barnard.

FOURTH.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th Wards, New-York.

Regular Repub's.	Republican.	Democratic.
Ed. Stoughton,	John Fitch,	Saml R. Garvin,
Andrew H. Green.	P. J. McAlear,	A. R. Lawrence,
Louis Naumann,	A. T. Henry,	John E. Burrill,
J. J. Townsend.	Thos. J. Glover.	Charles P. Daly.

FIFTH.

8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.

G. W. Quintard,	Hughes.
Aug. Wissman,	H. B. Ressel,
	B. Rogers,
Norman Stratton,	E. T. Gerry,
Isaac Dayton,	Jas. T. Brady.

SIXTH.

16th, 11th and 17th Wards.

H. J. Raymond,	Thos. Little,
E. G. Benedict,	Henry Zeimer,
Jos. B. Taylor,	John Cochrane,
John W. Thorne,	J. A. McLaughlin,
	Magnus Gross.

SEVENTH.

18th, 20th and 21st Wards.

H. W. Bellows,	Jonathan Edgar,
M. O. Roberts,	D. B. Eaton,
John H. Wolfe,	John A. Foster,
	T. B. Van Buren,
	James Brooks.

EIGHTH.

19th, 19th and 22d Wards.

R. L. Laramore,	Chas. Cheney,
Thos. Pierson,	C. W. Monell,
D. D. Northrup,	Wm. Hitchman,
	Edgar Ryder.

Indp't Dem.

C. G. Halpine,
H. E. Davies, Jr.,
Nicholas Hatch.

List of Polling Places.

The following will be the polling places in the several Wards of this City and Brooklyn to-day:

NEW-YORK CITY.

Districts. FIRST WARD.

1—No. 21 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
2—No. 36 Rector-st., barber shop.
3—No. 126 Greenwich-st., bar or shop.
4—No. 32 Pine-st., junk store.
5—No. 105 Broad-st., barber shop.

SECOND WARD.

1—No. 37 Ann-st., plumbing shop.
2—No. 9 Peck-slip, barber shop.

THIRD WARD.

1—No. 163 Washington-st., barber shop.
2—No. 70 Barclay-st., paint shop.
3—No. 236 Greenwich-st., plumber shop.
4—No. 3 Hudson-st., plumber shop.

FOURTH WARD.

1—No. 3 Peck-slip, shoe store.
2—No. 252 William-st., hat store.
3—No. 1 New Bowery, mills store.
4—No. 57 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
5—No. 42 Roosevelt-st., shoe store.
6—No. 53 Cherry-st., sailor boarding house.
7—No. 45 Oliver-st., dwelling house.

FIFTH WARD.

1—No. 53 West Broadway, clothing store.
2—No. 213 Church-st., shoe store.
3—No. 146 East Houston-st., dwelling.
4—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store.
5—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store.
6—No. 131 Franklin-st., dwelling house.
7—No. 415 Greenwich-st., cigar store.
8—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing store.

SIXTH WARD.

1—No. 4 Tryon-row, paint store.
2—No. 529 Pearl-st., barber shop.
3—No. 38 Centre-st., cigar store.
4—No. 132 Leonard-st., shoe store.
5—No. 38 Centre-st., furnishing store.
6—No. 67 Baxter-st., exchange office.
7—No. 49 Mott-st., drug store.
8—No. 94½ Elm-st., boot store.
9—No. 218 Canal-st., exchange office.
10—No. 116 Walker-st., barber shop.

SEVENTH WARD.

1—No. 68 East Broadway, dwelling (2d floor.)
2—No. 38 Market-st. (basement).
3—No. 52 Rutgers-st., barber shop.
4—No. 79 New Canal-st., barber shop.
5—No. 2 Montgomery-st., undertaker shop.
6—No. 57 Montgomery-st., undertaker shop.
7—No. 27 Scammel-st., barber shop.
8—No. 214 Monroe-st., cigar store.
9—No. 377 Monroe-st., confectionery store.

EIGHTH WARD.

1—No. 35 Greene-st., tailor shop.
2—No. 66 Thompson-st., builder's office.
3—No. 9 Clark-st., confectionery store.
4—No. 218½ Dominick-st., shoe store.
5—No. 46 Renwick-st., shoe store.
6—No. 115 Prince-st., shoe store.
7—No. 109 Prince-st., undertaker's store.
8—No. 149 Varick-st., boot and shoe store.
9—No. 147 Varick-st., cigar store.
10—No. 239 Varick-st., real estate office.
11—No. 292 Greenwich-st., confectionary store.
12—No. 397 Hudson-st., hat store.

NINTH WARD.

1—No. 36 Hudson-st., barber shop.
2—No. 254 Canal-st., confectionery store.
3—No. 46 Hudson-st., barber's shop.
4—No. Bleecker Building.
5—No. 276 Bleecker-st., news depot.
6—No. 9 Christopher-st., candy store.
7—No. 48 Hammond-st., oyster saloon.
8—No. 13 Seventh-av., shoe store.
9—No. 127 Greenwich-st., barber shop.
10—No. 628 Hudson-st., food store.
11—No. 322 Fourth-st., shoe store.
12—No. 237 West Tenth-st., shoe store.
13—No. 707 Greenwich-st., shoe store.
14—No. 753 Greenwich-st., paint shop.
15—No. 4 Bethune-st., carpenter shop.
16—No. 36 Horatio-st., tin-roofer shop.
17—No. 21 Ninth-st., harness factory.

TENTH WARD.

1—No. 2 Delancey-st., hardware store.
2—No. 124 Eldridge-st., furniture store.
3—No. 31 Ludlow-st., cigar store.
4—No. 96 Essex-st., cigar store.
5—No. 83 Forsyth-st., hoop-skirt factory.
6—No. 8 Forsyth-st., cigar store.
7—No. 13 Eldridge-st., shoestore.
8—No. 75 Hester-st., shoe store.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1—No. 311 East Houston-st., tin store.
2—No. 118 Pitt-st., feed store.
3—No. 87 Columbia-st., cigar store.
4—No. 436 East Houston-st., office.
5—No. 384 East 4th-st., dwelling.
6—No. 5 Avenue C, shoe store.
7—No. 216 3d-st., cigar store.
8—No. 227 3d-st., cigar store.
9—No. 40 Avenue C, furniture store.
10—No. 48 Avenue D, cigar store.
11—No. 69 Avenue D, feed store.
12—No. 421 5th-st., cigar store.
13—No. 383 8th-st., cigar store.
14—No. 174 Avenue C, barber shop.
15—No. 415 East 10th-st., shoe store.
16—No. 346 East 9th-st., barber shop.
17—No. 224 East 11th-st., barber shop.
18—No. 197 Avenue B, barber shop.
19—No. 318 Stanton-st., butcher shop.

TWELFTH WARD.

1—Cor. 109th-st. and Broadway, dwelling.
2—East side of 4th-av., bet. 98th and 99th sts., clock store.
1—Northwest corner 3d-av. and 109th-st., dwelling.
1—3d-av., bet. 117th and 118th sts., undertaker.
5—Southwest cor. 125th-st and 4th-av., dwelling.
5—Northwest cor. 126th-st. and 4th-av., dwelling.
7—126th-st., house east of Broadway, south side, unoccupied.
8—10th-av., near 172d-st., No. 5 Carman's-row, office.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1—No. 113 Clinton-st., crockery store.
2—No. 21 Attorney-st., barber shop.
3—No. 47 Pitt-st., barber shop.
4—No. 131 Frankfort-st., dwelling house.
5—No. 4 Beach-st., shoe store.
6—No. 69 Hudson-st., shoe store.
6—No. 114 Franklin-st., shoe store.
7—No. 415 Greenwich-st., cigar store.
8—No. 510 Canal-st., clothing store.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1—No. 72 7th-av., tailor shop.
2—No. 102 7th-av., feed store.
3—No. 134 7th-av., cigar store.
4—No. 166 7th-av., shoe store.
5—No. 196 7th-av., cigar store.
6—No. 216 7th-av., shoe store.
7—No. 68 9th-av., shoe store.
8—No. 260 West 17th-st., feed store.
9—No. 111 9th-av., barber shop.
10—No. 372 West 31st-st., milk store.
11—No. 199 9th-av., shoe store.
12—No. 264 West 26th-st., barber shop.
13—No. 236 West 20th-st., office.
14—No. 527 West 22d-st., coach house.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1—No. 38 Rivington-st., cigar store, basement
2—No. 103 Stanton-st., cigar store.
3—No. 175 Essex-st., barber shop.
4—No. 166 East Houston-st., cigar store.
5—No. 33 2d-av., shoe store.
6—No. 7 5th-st., milinery store.
7—No. 9 3d-st., shoe store.
8—No. two saloons, corporation shop, [illegible]

9—No. 127 1st-av., barber shop.
10—No. 141 1st-av., crockery store.
11—No. 34 3d-av., shoe store.
12—No. 76 3d-av., oyster saloon.
13—No. 356 East 13th-st., harness maker.
14—No. 200 1st-av., furniture.
15—No. 263 East 19th-st., livery stable.
16—No. 117½ 9th-st., shoe store.
17—No. 108 6th-st., shoe store.
18—No. 139 4th-st., butcher shop.
19—No. 78 1st-st., oyster saloon.
20—No. 167 2d-st., butcher shop.
21—No. 185 3d-st., barber shop.
22—No. 129 6th-st., barber shop.
23—No. 107 East 18th-st., shoe store.
24—No. 309 East 13th-st., tailor.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1—S. W. corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., stable office.
2—No. 54 West 19th-st., stable office.
3—No. 4 East 22d-st., shoe store.
4—No. 149 3d-av., shoe store.
5—No. 192 3d-av., shoe store.
6—No. 188 East 23d-st., feed store.
7—No. 343 East 35th-st., shoe store.
8—No. 345 East 18th-st., carriage house.
9—No. 230½ East 18th-st., stable.
10—No. 204 East 21st-st., shoe store.
11—No. 309 1st-av., shoe store.
12—No. 187 East 17th-st., stable.
13—No. 206 1st-av., barber shop.
14—No. 360 1st-av., mail depot.
15—No. 308 Avenue A, tailor shop.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1—No. 630 4th-av., whip shop.
2—No. 567 3d-av., cigar store.
3—No. 75 East 45th-st., dwelling.
4—No. 845 3d-av., butcher.
5—No. 108 East 41st-st., office.
6—No. 721 3d-av., land office.
7—No. 816 3d-av., dwelling.
8—No. 966 3d-av., feed store.
9—No. 950 3d-av., coach office.
10—No. 941 3d-av., paper store.
11—No. 876 3d-av., tailor store.
12—No. 1st-st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., Parsell's House.
13—No. 998 3d-av., confectionery.
14—No. 1,105 3d-av., fancy store.
15—No. — 3d-av., bet. 70th and 71st sts., oyster saloon.
16—No. 1,285 3d-av., paint shop.
17—No. 1,338 3d-av., coal office.

TWENTIETH WARD.

1—No. 398 West 28th-st., butcher shop.
2—No. 268 9th-av., toy store.
3—No. 463 West 33d-st., office.
4—No. 506 (old No. 327) West 31st-st., unoccupied.
5—No. 428 West 36th-st., milk depot.
6—No. 433 (old No. 273) West 37th-st., milk depot.
7—No. 456 9th-av., crockery store.
8—No. 266 9th-av., paper hangings.
9—No. 300 9th-av., paper hangings.
10—No. 352 9th-av., plumber.
11—No. 375 9th-av., shoe store.
12—No. 307 West 35th-st., barber shop.
13—No. 525 9th-av., stationery store.
14—No. 272 7th-av., shoe store.
15—No. 297 7th-av., feed store.
16—No. 304 7th-av., cutlery store.
17—No. 343 7th-av., baker shop.
18—No. 376 7th-av., shoe store.
19—No. 389 7th-av., gas fixtures.
20—No. 428 7th-av., cigar store.
21—No. 564 8th-av., paper hanging.
22—Broadway, one door from 38th-st., livery stable.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1—No. 148 East 28th-st., barber shop.
2—No. 382 3d-av., feed store.
3—No. 2 3d-av., barber shop.
4—No. 589 2d-av., feed store.
5—No. 63a 2d-av., barber shop.
6—No. 525 3d-av., shoe store.
7—No. 1 3d-av., cigar store.
8—No. 554 2d-av., cigar store.
9—No. 191 Lexington-av., livery stable.
10—No. 444 4th-av., shoe store.
11—No. 6 East 28th-st., shoe store.
12—No. 15 East 28th-st., carpet establishment.
13—No. 55 West 32d-st., cabinet factory.
14—No. 12 East 30th-st., livery stable.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1—No. 558 8th-av., cigar store.
2—No. 513 9th-av., furniture store.
3—No. 1,358 8th-av., coal office.
4—No. 520 West 43d-st., school-house.
5—No. 1,481 Broadway, shoe store.
6—No. 512 West 45th-st., stable.
7—No. 482 9th-av., paper store.
8—No. 591 8th-av., paper store.
9—No. 1,387 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts., shoe store.
10—No. 252 West 49th-st., tailor store.
11—No. 1,383 Broadway, between 51st and 52d sts., oyster saloon.
12—No. 651 8th-av., cigar store.
13—No. 1,403 Broadway, between 52d and 53d sts., barber shop.
14—No. 663 9th-av., cigar store.
15—No. 835 8th-av., confectionery store.
16—Corner 70th-st and 10th-av., coal office.
17—Broadway, between 84th and 85th sts., unoccupied.

BROOKLYN.

Districts. FIRST WARD.

1—No. 3 Columbia-st.
2—Livingston House, corner of Columbia and Atlantic sts.

SECOND WARD.

1—No. 61 Main-st.
2—No. 51 York-st.
3—No. 81 York-st.

THIRD WARD.

1—City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry sts.
2—No. 163 Atlantic-st.
3—Montague-st., next door to Post-office.

FOURTH WARD.

1—No. 4 Sands-st.
2—Washington Hall, Adams-st., near Tillary-st.
3—Hegeman's Building, N. E. corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts.

FIFTH WARD.

1—House of James Tague, No. 142 Plymouth-st.
2—Shop of Kennedy & Nevins, No. 139 York-st.
3—House of Jacob Webber, No. 186 Prospect-st., near Hudson-av.
4—House of Thomas Craig, Nassau-st., between Hudson-av. and Nassau-place.
5—House of Robert Murray, No. 228 Gold-st.
6—House of Charles Ryan, No. 176 Tillary-st.

SIXTH WARD.

1—No. 517 (new number) Columbia-st.
2—No. 570 (new number) Columbia-st.
3—Southwest corner of Columbia and Baltic sts.
4—House of Hose Company No. 9, Van Brunt, near President-st.
5—Northeast corner of Hamilton-av. and Summit-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

1—No. 518 Myrtle-av.
2—House of Hose Company No. 11 Kent-av., near Myrtle.
3—Store of M. Martin Glasson-av., near Van Buren-st.
4—Office of U. Baker, Fulton-av., near Franklin.
5—No. 638 Myrtle-av.

EIGHTH WARD.

1—Store on west side of 4th-av., third house south of 9th-st.
2—Butcher shop, 3d-av., between 16th and Middle sts.
3—House of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 19th-st., near 3d-av.
4—Cigar store on 2d-av., between 28th and 26th sts.

NINTH WARD.

1—Store of Mrs. Wilson, Bergen-st., near Vanderbilt-av.
2—Store of Mr. Lynch, Pacific-st., near Washington-av.
3—House of Brooklyn City Railroad Company, Fulton, near Brooklyn-av.
4—Store of Mr. Eckert, Fulton, near Buffalo-av.
5—Store of Hoffman & Brothers, corner of Marcy and Gates-avs.
6—Butcher shop of George Enge, Gates-av., near Nostrand.
7—Conway's drug store, corner of Myrtle and Yates avs.

TENTH WARD.

1—No. 5 Fulton-av.
2—No. 238 Atlantic-st.
3—Southeast corner of Wyckoff and Nevins sts.
4—No. 179 Smith-st.
5—Northeast corner of Nevins and President sts.
6—No. 389 Atlantic-st.
7—No. 136 Warren-st.
8—No. 223 Smith-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1—No. 172 Myrtle-av.
2—No. 153 Myrtle-av.
3—No. 7 DeKalb-av.
4—Northwest corner of Fulton-av. and St. Felix-st.
5—No. 54 Lafayette-av.
6—No. 267 Myrtle-av.

TWELFTH WARD.

1—Store of Mrs. Byrne, Van Brunt-st., second door south of Tremont.
2—Coal office, southeast corner of Van Brunt and Rapelye sts.
3—House of Hose Company No. 16, Cole-st., near Hicks-st.
4—House of Thomas P. Larkin, Hamilton-av., near Nelson-st.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

1—Temperance Hall, No. 84 South 2d-st.
2—Southeast corner of South 1st and 4th sts.
3—Stables west side of 3d-st., between South 3d and South 4th sts.
4—Southeast corner of South 3d and 4th sts.
5—No. 30 South 7th-st.
6—No. 97 South 6th-st.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

1—Northwest corner of South 4th and 2d sts.
2—Southeast corner North 7th and 4th sts.
3—No. 8 Grand-st.
4—No. 223 North 2d-st.
5—No. 200 4th-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1—No. 306 Grand-st.
2—Southeast corner of Lorimer and Devoe sts.
3—House of Hose Company No. 3, Graham-av., near Grand-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1—No. 378 South 4th-st.
2—No. 116 Leonard-st.
3—Northeast corner Scholes and Graham avs.
4—No. 1 Leonard-st.
5—No. 175 Johnson-st.
6—Northwest corner Moore-st. and Graham-av.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1—Northwest corner Franklin and Java sts.
2—Store, Southwest corner Meserole-av. and Leonard-st.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1—House of Engine Company No. 12, Devoe-st., near Bushwick-av.
2—House of Robert Smith, Myrtle, near Bushwick-av.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1—Cigar store, Northwest corner of Flushing-av. and Whipple-st.
2—House of Engine Company No. 13, Clymer-st., near Bedford-av.
3—Shop of J. A. Heath, corner Bedford-av. and Clymer-st.

TWENTIETH WARD.

1—No. 390 Myrtle-av.
2—No. 445 Myrtle-av.
3—No. 486 Myrtle-av.
1—No. 1,080 Fulton-av., near Clinton.
5—No. 1,070 Fulton-av., near Clermont.
6—Southeast corner of Fulton and Portland avs.

Declinations.

No. 12 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH-STREET, April 17, 1867.

George J. Wood, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I beg you to express to the Convention, on whose behalf you have tendered me the nomination for the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention, my high appreciation of the honor it has done me.

It is utterly impossible, in consequence of the state of health of a member of my family, for me to accept a nomination which might result in my being from home for a considerable period. This consideration, and the fact that judicial duties (as one member of the Court of which there are in all but three Judges, will undoubtedly be absent,) will necessarily claim my attention, compel me, with much regret, and with a deep and lasting sense of obligation for the partiality manifested for me by my friends of this district, to decline the nomination.

Pray accept my thanks for your kindness.

Very truly yours, ALBERT CARDOZO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state in your next issue that I am not a candidate for delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. My name has been used without my consent and against my expressed wish.

Respectfully yours, CHARLES ROOME.

Wm. Howard Day to the Colored Voters of the City of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following was issued on Saturday last:

No. 474 BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, April 20, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: On Tuesday, April 23, you will be called upon to vote for members of the Convention to revise the Constitution of this State.

As that Convention reads at present, no colored man can vote except he have a property qualification of $250. This we all consider cutting one injustice, and we hope (not without reason) that we shall be able to send a sufficient number of intelligent and just men to that Convention to change the present wording of the Constitution, and extend the right of the elective franchise to all males in the State who have the requisite qualifications, without any reference to the hue of a man's skin, the color of his hair, or the shape of his nose.

Go, therefore, to the polls on Tuesday next, and vote only for men who are pledged to vote to remove all distinctive clauses against us in that Constitution.

Let every man go to the polls.

WILLIAM HOWARD DAY,
Chairman of the Independent Political Association of the Colored Citizens of New-York.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

This Board met at 3 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the Chair.

The resolution from the other Board, naming several additional places as stands for the Central Park hackney coaches was concurred in.

The resolution in relation to the publication of 10,000 copies of the *Corporation Manual* for 1867 was taken up. The resolution gives 4,000 copies to the members of the Board of Aldermen, 4,000 copies to the Councilmen, and 2,000 to the Clerk of the Common Council.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS offered an amendment, appointing Councilmen THOMAS FLYNN and STEPHEN ROBERTS to prepare a Manual of the Corporation, and to cause the publication of 10,000 copies of the same, at an amount not to exceed $30,000—4,000 copies to be for the Board of Aldermen, 4,000 for the Board of Councilmen, 1,000 copies for the Mayor, and 1,000 for distribution by the Clerk of the Common Council.

Mr. ROBERTS said that any publisher would be willing to get up the Manual for $3 per copy, whereas each copy now casts $8. Every year about $20,000 were squandered in this Manual business.

Mr. HENRY MURRAY said the Manual was looked upon as an authority in the Courts of law and the merits of the author or compiler would not be appreciated until he had passed away. Mr. MURRAY then referred to Mr. PARTON's article in the *North American Review* on the Manual, which he characterized as unjust.

The amendment was then put and lost.

The original resolution was then put and declared to be lost for want of a Constitutional vote. An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair and the decision not being sustained the resolution was declared to be adopted. Subsequently this action was reconsidered and the paper was laid over.

The Mayor's veto of the resolution to provide the members of the Common Council with gold badges was taken up.

Mr. STACOM hoped the resolution would be adopted over the veto. The Mayor, he said, had got a good deal of credit and made a good deal of political capital by vetoing small measures, while at the same time he approved of others which involved hundreds of thousands of dollars. He thought the Mayor should be consistent in these matters.

Mr. GILMORE took the same view of the question. The Mayor, he said, was constantly vetoing small and unimportant resolutions, while he approved others giving to the United States Government property worth $5,000,000 for $500,000.

The veto was laid over and the Board adjourned to Thursday next.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 22, 1867.

$5,000 US 6s 5-20s R'G	104¼	100 Mar. Min. Co.	7
50 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'62	104¼	100 Mar. Min. Pr.	20½
Small	103¾	5 Amer. Ex. Co.	96
56,000 U. S. 6s 10-40. C.	98½	70 Wells Fargo Ex.	54
5,000 do.	98¾	100 U. S. Express Co.	54
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'65	106¾	625 Pac. M. SS. Co.	155
15,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'66	108¾	100 do.	155
170,400 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '65, New Issue	107¼	200 N. Y. Central	96
15,000 do.	107¾	100 do.	96⅛
2,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s	103¾	100 do.	96⅞
1st series	104⅛	50 do.	96⅝
15,000 do. 2d ser.	104⅝	100 do.	96⅝
5,000 do. 3d ser. 5'11.	105¾	500 do.	96⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s	64⅜	100 do. 2d call	96⅝
11,000 do.	64¾	6.30 Erie Railroad	56⅜
4,000 Tenn. 6s, New	63	100 do.	56⅜
11,000 do.	62¾	300 do.	56⅜
3,000 N. C. 6s	47	200 do. 2d call	57
3,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue		200 Reading	100¼
16,000 Missouri 6s	92⅜	200 do.	100¼
5,000 do.	93	300 do.	100¼
20,000 do.	93	300 do.	100¼
20,000 do.	92¾	100 do. 2d call	100¾
20,000 do.	92¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	22¾	100 do.	85⅝
10,000 do.	22¾	50 do.	85⅝
20,000 do.	22¾	50 do.	85⅝
20,000 O. & M. 1st	85	50 do. 2d call	85⅝
5,000 Tol. & N. W. 1st M	84	300 Cleve. & Pitts	88¼
1,000 Mich. G. & W. 1st M	107½	400 Chic. & N. W.	89¼
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d	93	100 do.	89⅜
3,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88	100 do.	89⅜
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	79	100 do.	89⅜
3,000 do.	79	1150 Chi. & N. W.	89⅝
6,000 Mor. & Esser 1st	86	100 do.	89⅝
2,000 R., N. Y. & E. 1st M	94	100 do.	89⅝
1000 West. U. Tel. 7s. B.	88	200 do. 2d call	89⅝
50 Am. Ex. Bank	106½	200 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
10 Fourth National	104¼	100 Chic. & R. I.	111¾
100 Canton Co.	42	50 do.	86
200 do. 2d call	42	35 do.	86¼
100 do.	42	50 N. J. Cen. R.	114
100 West. U. Tel.	36	300 P., F. W. & C.	114¾
300 do. 2d call	36¼	100 do. 2d call	114¾
200 At. Mail SS. Co.	83	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	68¾
100 do.	83½	100 do.	68¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	20	20 Chic., B. & Q. R.	134
200 Boston W. P.	28		

SECOND BOARD.

3,000 U. S. 6s '81	R. 105⅞	200 Pacific Mail	128⅛
20,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s C.'62	104⅝	5 do.	128⅛
12,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'64	108⅝	100 do.	128⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'65	106¾	100 do.	128⅜
New issue	107	100 N. Y. Cen.	96⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	97	100 do.	96⅜
2,000 Tr. Notes 7 3-10s, First Ser.	103⅞	100 do.	96⅜
4,500 do. Sec. Ser.	103⅞	100 Erie R. Pr.	70
4,000 Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue		100 Chic. B. & Q. R.	132⅝
28,000 Ohio 6s M. C.	22¾	100 M. & St. P.	68
30 Fourth Nat. Bank	104½	200 do.	68⅛
200 Quick. Min.	3¾	100 do.	68⅛
400 West. U. Tel.	36¾	100 Chic. & N. W.	89⅝
600 do.	36¾	1500 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	91⅜
100 do.	36¾	300 do.	91⅜
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	55	300 do.	91⅜
66 do.	55	300 Chic. & R. I.	86⅜
7 Amer. Ex. Co.	95	1020 P., F. W. & C.	114
40 Hudson R.	90	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	70
100 do.	90¼	100 do.	70¼

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10 West. U. Tel.	35¾	400 Chic., R. I. & P.	86
400 do.	35¾	do.	86⅛
100 do.	35¾	do.	86⅛
300 N. Y. Cen.	95⅞	1830 do.	86⅛
200 do.	96	200 Chic. & N. W.	89⅝
2800 do.	96⅛	200 do.	89⅝
200 do.	96⅛	200 do.	89⅝
2000 Erie Railroad	56⅝	800 do.	89⅝
200 do.	56⅝	200 do.	89⅝
1800 do.	56⅝	200 do.	89⅝
200 do.	56⅝	200 do.	89⅝
1200 do.	56⅝	800 C. & N. W. Pr.	91⅜
200 Mich. S. & N. I.	85	200 do.	91⅜
100 do.	85⅛	200 do.	91⅜
500 do.	85⅛	200 do.	91⅜
600 do.	85⅛	300 do.	91⅜
200 do.	85⅛	300 do.	91⅜
300 do.	85⅛	100 do.	91⅜
800 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅜	200 do.	91⅜
300 do.	88⅜	200 do.	91⅜
200 do.	88⅜	300 P. F. W. & C.	92

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.	23½	110 Pacific Mail	128⅞
10,000 do.	23½	1460 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
10,000 do.	22½	200 do.	85⅝
110 Boston W. P.	28½	200 do.	85⅝
100 do.	28½	200 do.	85⅝
400 Wells, Fargo Ex.	56	300 Chi., R. I. & P.	86⅜
100 Con. Creq. C.	30	800 do.	86⅜
98 West. U. Tel.	36¾	200 do.	86⅜
100 do.	36¾	200 do.	86⅜
100 do.	36¾	200 do.	86⅜
100 do.	36¾	400 do.	86⅜
300 N. Y. Cen.	96⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.	91⅜
25 do.	97	200 do.	91⅜
200 do.	96⅞	200 do.	91⅜
100 do.	96⅞	100 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	92⅜
2200 Erie R.	56⅝	200 do.	92⅜
200 do.	56⅝	200 do.	92⅜
200 do.	56⅝	100 do.	92⅜
400 do.	56⅝	200 do.	92⅜
1200 Reading R.	100⅜	400 P., F. W. & C.	92
200 do.	100⅜		
200 do.	100⅜		

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

100 Boston W. P.	28⅛	400 Reading R.	100⅜
300 West. U. Tel.	36¾	500 M. S. & N. I.	85⅝
100 do.	36¾	400 do.	85⅝
100 do.	36¾	600 do.	85⅝
400 N. Y. Cen.	96⅞	200 do.	85⅝
200 do.	96⅞	200 do.	85⅝
200 do.	96⅞	200 do.	85⅝
200 do.	96⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅜
200 do.	96⅞	1200 Chic. & N. W.	91⅜
3200 Erie Railroad	56⅝	100 do.	91⅜
200 do.	56⅝	800 Chic. & N. W. Pr.	92
200 Chi., R. I. & P.	86⅜	100 do.	92⅜
300 do.	86⅜	200 do.	92⅜
do.	86⅜		

MONDAY, April 22—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, April 20, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,540,447
Decrease in Specie	1,233,694
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	3,894,401
Increase in Deposits	1,229,020
Decrease in Circulation	53,476

	April 21, 1866.	April 20, 1867.	April 13, 1867.
National Cap'l..	$73,107,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital..	8,878,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital..	$81,986,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	242,067,063	247,561,731	250,102,178
Gold and Gold Notes	9,495,463	7,622,535	8,856,229
Other L. Tend'r	77,602,688	64,096,916	60,202,515
Deposits	196,808,578	184,090,256	182,861,256
Circulation	24,845,857	33,646,571	33,702,047
In Sub-Treas'y..	97,391,349	112,091,074	106,548,840

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$889,139	Citizens'	$132,009
Merchants'	886,743	Market	552,800
Mechanics'	571,000	St. Nicholas	758,856
Union	486,428	Shoe & Leather	946,872
Phenix	289,835	Continental	570,628
Tradesmen's	784,840	Commonwealth

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO HAS WORKED in private families by the day, would like to engage for two or three months in a private family to do dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; cuts and makes in the latest styles; has a Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and required; good reference. Call at No. 349 East 126th-st.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation for her laundress, also for her waitress, as she is about going to Europe. Families requiring the above would do well by calling at No. 223 8th-av., for three days, where unexceptionable reference for honesty and capability can be produced.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES can be suited immediately with good servants, German girls, &c., at the large American and Foreign Employment Association, No. 196 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR A respectable woman, who would like to wait on an elderly lady and sew, or to take charge of grown children and sew. She can be seen at her late employer's, No. 7 West 32th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation for a servant to travel with a family going to Europe or as nurse. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock at No. 16 8th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as oceachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; no objection to take charge of a small garden or assist a gardener and make himself generally useful; is willing and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address B. O., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; understands the proper care and management of horses; is a satisfactory ladies' driver 24 years; sober; City reference. Address M. S., No. 18 Lexington-av., for one week. Present employer can be seen at No. 3 Pine-st., E. H. Ludlow.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom and assist in the garden; can milk and is handy in keeping the awns of a gentleman's place in good style; has good reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION FOR an English married man; competent in all branches of the business, plants, grapes, &c. Can be seen at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York, each day, from 12 to 1; or address GARDENER, at the same place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best references as to character, ability, &c.; no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT incumbrance, a situation in the country to look after horses, garden, &c.; would like a place where he could have a few cows to himself. Apply at Mr. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a steady young man, who will be found a good hand over horses, assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful; has no objection to a small moderate. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single man in a private family, one who fully understands his business, and can give the best reference from his last employer. Inquire for coachman in private stable No. 2 West 33th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT man a situation as coachman; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all respects; is thoroughly acquainted with four-in-hand driving; can give the best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman or to assist in a garden; understands taking care of carriages and harness; is a good steady driver and will be found civil and obliging; first-class reference from his last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man on a gentleman's place as coachman and groom or gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, carriages and harness, and can make a good reference from last place. Address EDWARD, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young single steady industrious man, late of Scotland; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; also understands gardening and milking; is willing to make himself useful; has 14 years' unexceptionable City reference. Address P. M., Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—ACOACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business; has best of City reference; lived with his last employer nine years; no objections to the country. Adress COACHMAN, Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references from last employer; no objection to the country. Address C. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe, for a colored boy who has been in his employ several years, and will be found thoroughly recommend as honest and capable of making himself generally useful—answering the door-bell, running errands, assisting the waiter, &c. Ask for JOHN BELL, No. 3 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND HIS wife, without incumbrance, a place of trust—the man as head waiter or coachman, the wife as chamber or parlor woman; no objection to the country, or hotel business; good reference given. Address C. R. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, (no incumbrance,) a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; has most satisfactory references; no objection to the country. Address R. P., livery stable, No. 17 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman or gardener, can look after race horses; can come well recommended. Apply at private stables, No. 133 West 38th-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no incumbrance; has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Address N. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter or butler in a private family; has been living as butler in his present place, and is leaving only on account of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 32 5th-av., southwest corner 10th-st. Ask for JOHN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man (German) as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly and has good reference from his last employer. Address or call on HENRY, No. 183 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as coachman; family small; and wife can do all kinds of family sewing; country preferred, where he can have a place to live in. Inquire at No. 54 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom; is a good careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; a country preferred; will be found sober, willing and obliging; no objection to assist in a garden. Address J. C., Box No. 2 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a strictly sober young man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has eight years' experience; can give satisfactory reference. Address W. L., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country and make himself generally useful; can give five years' City reference. Address, for two days, M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable Protestant man and wife as coachman and gardener, or useful man; wife as plain cook, washer and ironer, or laundress, lilute, &c.; good City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman, gardener, or general man; good careful driver; good groom or milker; would work on a farm; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family, with the best of City reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Call or address A. N., No. 56 University-place; can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man who has lived with some of the best families in this City; has reference to that effect. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a person will address R. E., No. 852 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and plain gardener; a gentleman about to relinquish housekeeping would like to procure a situation for a young man now in his employ. Address J. S., Box No. 1,967 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY two married men; no family; thoroughly understands his business and would be willing and obliging; both City and country references given. Address J. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business; is a good careful driver; can furnish the best of references. Address P. O., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, a house to take charge of for the Summer months; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room 17, top floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as groom or coachman; wishes to go in the country; good reference from last employer. Address H. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; is a good careful driver, and can give the best of reference. Address J. R., No. 294 4th-av. or Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (ENGLISH) A situation as coachman and groom; knows his business, and has a good City reference from last employer. Address C. T. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man 24 years of age, with the best of reference; will be found thoroughly competent and obliging. Address E. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a first-class Scotchman in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, lately landed, a situation as waiter with a private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call or address J. E., No. 217 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; best of City reference; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

WANTED—BY JAMES TYMS, PROTESTANT, (wife and one child) a situation as coachman; understands gardening; can be recommended. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; will be found willing and obliging, and can come well recommended; has good City reference. Address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man (German) with the best City and country references. Address J. G., care of A. Louecke, No. 43 Chatham-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands both; is willing and obliging; the best of reference. Address C. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant man as waiter in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man, a Protestant; understands his business perfectly; has no objection to go in the country; best of City references given. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has best City reference from last places; no objection to the country. Address E. H., or apply to BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands gardening; can milk and is willing to make himself useful; City and country references given. Address B. W. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a Scotchman, a situation in a private family; has lived in some of the best families in the City; has the best of references. Call on D. T., No. 7 East 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or driver in a small private family; can be well recommended from his last place; will be found civil and obliging; wages $20 per month. Mr K., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART ACtive married man, as porter or otherwise; fair scholar and thoroughly acquainted with the City; has a good recommendation from a well-known firm of this City. Call on or address J. J. B., No. 143 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a country place, where he can make himself useful in a garden or farm; understands the care of horses; has good reference. Address M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a steady, sober young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can furnish the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; will be found trustworthy and obliging; the best of reference. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble boy as groom; coachman; has had experience in the old country; left his last situation on account of employer's departure for Europe; best of City and country reference. Address C. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN MAN (MARRIED) A situation as coachman; perfectly understands the business; has good City reference. Address Mr. PLETTE, No. 20 Stanton-st.

WANTED—BY WILLIAM WILKINSON PROTestant, (wife and child,) a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly and has good reference from his last employer. Address or call on HENRY, No. 183 Christie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR coachman and groom; best reference given. Apply at No. 30 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, well posted in his business. Address A. B. C., care of Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire at No. 424 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A Protestant young man; has best of City references. Address T. D., No. 2.5 East 24th-st., for two days.

TWO YOUNG GERMANS, PROTESTANTS, speaking fluently English, and thoroughly versed in their business, want to obtain good positions; the one as barkeeper or behind a lunch counter, the other as waiter, being able to make nice cream too, in a restaurant or hotel, here or in the country. They have good references. Inquire No. 253½ Bowery, in Mr. Roemisch's, second floor.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, Amale or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, a rvants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, housework, housecooks, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WRITING A LEGIBLE hand wishes some lawyer's copying, to be done at his residence for a reasonable compensation. Address Box No. 136 *Times* Office, stating terms.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN give the best City reference and is willing to make himself useful, a situation as assistant bookkeeper or entry clerk; has had six years' experience in the tea business. Apply to RICE, CHASE & CO., Worth-st., for T. B.

TO OPTICIANS.—A YOUNG MAN OF ADdress, ability and experience, desires an engagement as salesman or traveler; references satisfactory. Address OPTICIAN, Box No. 66, Station A, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER, to go a short distance in the country; a young man having a wife preferred; a careful driver, honest, sober, willing and obliging, may address Box 5,619 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT servants for a family in the City, one as cook, the other as waitress. Apply from 10 till 1 o'clock, with City reference, for two days, at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE FOR children between 2 and 3 years old. Apply at No. 14 East 16th-st., (old No. 8a) near University-place; City reference required.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND COOK—A Protestant coachman to assist in the garden, and wife to cook and assist in general housework. Apply at No. 6 Park-place, between 9 and 10, 2 and 3.

WANTED—GARDENER WHO THOROUGHLY understands fruits and hothouses for a place near El zabeth, N. J.; German preferred. Address W. A. P., Box No. 1,101 P. O.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY AT WEST Point, a good plain cook to assist with washing; must be neat and well recommended. Apply from 10 till 12 at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash and iron, the other for up-stairs work and sewing. Apply at No. 42 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk to take an infant one month old to nurse. Call or address Room No. 9, No. 328 1st-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRACTICAL gardener. One who understands the care of graperies can apply to W. S. NICHOLS, No. 55 Wall-st.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING DRY GOODS House, a Boy about 14 or 15 years of age as Clerk. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 353 Broadway.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress. None but a dance with the best City references, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 152 5th-av.

WANTED—A HATTER; A MAN TO FINISH and curl, at CASE'S, No. 220 3d-av.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN, NO. 50 EAST 28TH-ST.—Wanted, good cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, and general work, for City and country. Patronage respectfully solicited.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A family about to remove offer their furniture at private sale at low prices. Fine walnut bedstead and dressing bureau, elegant dining-room suit, walnut in green reps, mahogany sofa, bedsteads, chairs, tables, bureaus, &c., enameled bedroom suit, mattresses, carpets, &c., &c. Apply at No. 64 (new No. 118) East 29th-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—THE fixtures and furniture in the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OFFICE DESKS AND COUNTER with railing and gas-fixtures attached; also a safe. Apply at No. 30 Cooper Institute.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON No. 148 Chatham-st.

SHELVING, &c., FOR SALE.—MUST BE sold to-day. Call at No. 74 Warren-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEN SHALL HE FIND HER?
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
All the Booksellers have it.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Buildings, University-place, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1867, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock P. M.; and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day and at the same place at 7 o'clock P. M.
HENRY C. DORR, Secretary.

OPPOSITION TO THE EXTENSION OF CHURCH-ST., AT A COST OF $3,000,000.—All owners of property below 14th-st. are interested in this matter. Those opposed are requested to call at the office of the Committee of Property-holders, No. 10 Wall-st., first floor, and sign objections, which will be there prepared for them. J. VAN NAMEE, Secretary.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY CLERK, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz.: Canvas, Jamaica Rum, Cotton, Trunk and contents, Silver Watches, Boat, Skiff, Jewelry, Gold Watch and Chain, Bedstead, Mattress, Spring-bed Bottom.

MEATS, FISH, GAME, BUTTER fruits and wines are kept better in the ZERO than any other refrigerator. ALEX. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 36th sts. Wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME FULLblooded English greyhound, 15 months old; very gentle. Apply at No. 11 East 12th-st., from 8 to 9 A. M. or 6 to 7 o'clock P. M.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH FOR SALE—One of the very best locations. Address W., Box No. 2,165 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5th-av., one of the most elegant and substantial houses in the City; built by the present owner for his own use about one year since, and now only sold on account of the owner's permanently removing his residence from this City; will be sold at a greatly reduced price; house 30 feet wide and of extra depth. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house in one of the best locations in the City; Murray Hill, near and west of 5th-av., 38th-st.; in perfect order, frescoed, and all improvements; built in the very best manner by day's work; will be sold for a moderate price if applied for at once; possession immediately.
WM. T. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—88TH AND 87TH STS., NEAR EAST River, 12 full lots, (6 on each street;) on the premises is the handsome large mansion in excellent order, with Croton water, &c., formerly occupied by the late Joseph Foulke. Also, a two-story brick building, 45x60, intended for manufacturing; the ground is high, fine view of river, and the whole admirably adapted for a factory, with beautiful residence for the proprietor. This is worthy of examination by real estate operators or parties wishing to invest in property now paying interest, and which must rapidly increase in value. Terms liberal. Apply to WM. S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

WM. H. WEST, BROKER IN REAL Estate, No. 57 Vesey-st., New-York, solicits the patronage of parties holding property for sale or to let, City and country, and assures prompt and faithful attention thereto. N. B.—Property put exclusively in my hands will be advantageously advertised, without extra charge to owners. Refers to
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq.,
HENRY COGGILL, Esq.,
JOHN RANDALL, Esq.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE FIRST-CLASS three-story high-stoop new and elegant brown-stone houses, situated near Central Park, on 78th-st., 20x46x100; neither pains nor expense has been saved in their erection; all modern improvements; parlors in solid walnut; neighborhood unexceptionable; $10 50 may remain. Apply on premises, to G. FOUNTAIN, or THOS. McCLELLAND, opposite.

FOR SALE—IN BOORMAN-PLACE, WEST 33D-st., to close an estate, a three-story English basement house, 20x43, all modern improvements, in perfect order. Lot half the block. Immediate possession given. Terms easy. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN EXTRA WELLfinished four-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot, 25x55x100, in 44th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., with parlor carpets and gas fixtures; terms easy. Address Box No. 6,188 Post-office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON 116TH-ST., near the Harlem River, a two-story basement and attic house, 15 rooms, all modern improvements, in perfect order, carriage house, 5 lots of ground, an extensive view. Location very desirable. Immediate possession. Terms easy. Apply to KENYON & STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—$5,800, TWO-STORY, ATTIC, frame, filled-in house, 25x26x100; extension; 18 rooms, full lot, hot and cold water, heater, &c. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 135 William-st.

DESIRABLE STORE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The stores Nos. 100 and 102 Murray-st., near Washington-st., with lease of ground for 21 years from 1st May next. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-story and French-roof dwelling-house, No. 222 East 58th-st., in perfect order, and supplied with every modern improvement; house 18 feet 9 inches by 50 feet, lot 100 feet. Apply to WM. E. HOY, No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York City.

FOR SALE—ONE MORE OF THOSE MAGNIficent first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, No. 151 E. 81st., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of JAMES POTTER, owner, at the house.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 82D-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 4th avs., a three-story high-stoop brick house, 16x35x102; possession immediately; a bargain. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, A four-story brown-stone mansion, elegantly frescoed and in perfect order, 25x70x125; possession immediately. For permits apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 82D-ST., YORKVILLE, a neat three-story brick house, 20x45x102; $8,000. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 86TH-st., a neat three-story brick house, with all modern improvements; price $14,000. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 87TH-ST., BETWEEN Lexington and 3d avs., a three-story brick; terms easy, $9,500. Apply to ANTHONY L. BLEECKER & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house, just finished, situated on the south side of Ferry-st., fourth house west of 4th-st. Apply in the office at No. 127 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM, HOUSES BROWNstone, brick and frame; modern improvements; $5,000 to $50,000. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling, No. 233 East 77th-st., east of 3d-av.; price $7,000. Inquire of I. B. HAMMOND.

A BARGAIN—FRONT AND REAR HOUSE and lot No. 127 Madison-st., for $10,500; lot 25x100. Inquire of WM. H. FALCONER, No. 21 2d-st.

WANTED—$30,000 WORTH LIQUOR IN EXchange for real estate. O. B. X., Box No. 210, *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

527 LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—LAUREL Hill overlooking East River and Brooklyn, forty minutes from City Hall, New-York, nearer than middle of Central Park, suitable for dwellings; also large water front on Newtown Creek, suitable for rope-walks, factories and lumber-yards; price $150 to $250; terms easy; inducements to large purchasers; accessible by Flushing Railroad, Brooklyn street cars and boats. Apply to RAE REEVES, Laurel Hill, or to W. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FOUR OF THOSE new three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brownstone stoop and trimmings, and with all the modern improvements, at a convenient distance from the ferry, and near three car routes; very cheap. Terms easy. Inquire at the buildings in Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house for sale on Brooklyn Heights; near Wall-st. Ferry and Academy of Music; price $14,500; good portion can remain on mortgage. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 77 REMSEN-ST., (Brooklyn) corner of Henry; one of the most desirable residences on Brooklyn Heights; lot full size, and house contains for occupancy 12 rooms. HONDLOW, Brooklyn; P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, 20x45 and two lots, on Herkimer-st., near Clove Road, Brooklyn; cost $13,000; for $11,000; $9,000 mortgage. JOHN MORRISON, No. 31 Fulton-st., New-York.

SOME FINE SUITES OF ROOMS CAN be had by applying at No. 23 West 26th-st. House first-class; two doors west of Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN WEST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—A private family, occupying their own house, will let to a small family the entire second floor, consisting of parlor, bedrooms, bath, closets, &c.; is newly and fine order, with private table and dining-room; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,783 New-York Post-office for three days.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH—NO. 378 South 9th-st., corner 4th-st., near the fountain; rooms en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, for single gentlemen or families without children; four years' lease; first-class table; reference required. Warned at above premises a first-class female cook, American preferred.

BOARDING—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to genteel, quiet, church-going people, with or without board; house first class, with every arrangement for comfort; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 42 West Washington-place.

BOARD WANTED—ABOVE 34TH-ST. AND near Central Park, by a gentleman, wife, nurse and child, accustomed to their own table. Two connecting rooms required in a modern house with a private family. Permanent if suited. References exchanged. Address, with particulars, Box No. 5,417 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE UNfurnished room to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Very pleasant location; convenient to all the ferries. References exchanged. Apply at No. 230 Adelphi-st., near Brooklyn Academy.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL.—ONE LARGE and small room well furnished, suitable for three single gentlemen; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, WIFE, INFANT AND nurse desire board, private family preferred; location west side. Address, stating full particulars, terms, &c., J. W. D., Box No. 6,708 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, second and third floor, to single gentlemen, or gents and wives, in a small family; first-class; at No. 122 West 11th-st.

$6 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with rooms, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., corner of Laight; also rooms without board by night or week.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY FOR A GENtleman and wife or single gentlemen. Address HOME, Jersey City Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DELIGHTFUL BOARD at "Undercliff," Cold Spring, in the Highlands, with a private family; views of the Hudson unsurpassed; 10 minutes from depot and steamboat landing; spacious rooms, extensive grounds well shaded, and fine drives; near steam ferry to West Point. Apply on premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR ADULTS NEAR WEST POINT.—Beautiful situation in the Highlands, opposite Fort Montgomery Station, three miles below Cozzens' Landing; stabling for horses on the premises. References required. Address Mrs. M., care of N. Pearce, No. 64 South-st.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN THE COUNTRY for four adults at a farm-house on the banks of the Hudson; plenty of fruit. Apply at No. 156 Water-st; B. LUMBLEY or JOHN C. FISHER, Marlborough, Ulster County. Steamboats *Thomas Cornell* and *James Baldwin* leave Pier No. 34 at 4 P. M.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, OCCUpying a small farm on the New-Haven Railroad, near the Sound, 38 miles from the City and three minutes' walk from depot, will take a family to board. Adults without servants preferred. Call or address Mrs. COON, No. 36 Rivington-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR GROWN persons and four children, first-class board for the Summer, on the Hudson River or Long Island Sound, within 40 to 60 miles of the City. Address G. P. T., Box No. 2,411 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, WITH two good bedrooms for two persons, for the Summer. Near the Hudson River preferred. Address W. P. P., Box No. 2,311 Post-office, New-York City.

FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board for the season at the Mountain Home Seminary, at Garrisons, near West Point; City references. A. G. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING PLOTS AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.—The eastern portion of the farm of Dr. J. H. and Charles Tuttle, divided into eight plots, varying in size from four to about fourteen acres. Sale THURSDAY, April 25, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises. The plots are all eligible building sites, and are well worthy of the attention of purchasers. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.
P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, APRIL 25, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, near the depot at Rye, Westchester County, by order of the vestry of Christ Church, the property known as the parsonage; about two acres. Large house, recently improved and repaired, finely situated and well shaded. Stable, carriage-house, &c. Maps and plans at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., New-York. P. C. BULKDEY, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.
For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight mile from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitoes.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, JR., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

WHITESTONE.
Three adjoining country residences for sale or to let on Whitestone-av., Flushing, L. I. Apply to Dr. R. S. HOUGHTON, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & FOULKE, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Room D.

EXECUTORS' SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A farm of about 50 acres, more or less, very desirably and advantageously located in the township of Westfield, Richmond Co., N. Y., situated at the junction and fronting on the roads leading from Pleasant Plains to Rossville, and from Tottenville to Vanderbilt's Landing and immediately north of and adjacent to Pleasant Plains Station, or at the office of WM. L. MORRIS, No. 82 Grove-st., New-York.
EDWARD WEIR, Jr., } Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence on Long Island, consisting of a two-story and attic modern built first-class dwelling house, 55 by 45, with piazzas, and 9 acres of land, at Woodside, about a quarter of a mile from the Woodside station of the Long Island Railroad, within 10 minutes' drive, by Jackson-av., from the ferries to 34th-st. and James-slip, and within 40 minutes from the City Hall, accessible at all hours. The house is of recent erection, and was built since upon the most approved plan for the present owner, contains all the modern conveniences, hot air furnace, hot and cold water, bath-rooms, &c., and occupies a commanding position, overlooking the City of New-York and the East and North Rivers. On the premises there are all the necessary outbuildings, gardener's lodge, stable, grapery, &c. For particulars apply to ISAAC W. DEMMER, No. 35 Barclay-st., or JOHN C. JACKSON, No. 65 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY residence of the late Wm. Lawrence, Esq., at Northampton, Mass. It is situated in a quiet street in one of the most delightful and healthy localities in the Connecticut River above Mount Holyoke, and within sixty rods of the railroad station. The house is of the first-class, nearly new, contains 14 rooms, conveniently arranged, and a high attic and observatory. There is an ample vegetable garden, a well-stocked fruit yard, and a flower garden more fully planted and more tastefully laid out and ornamented than any in the vicinity. For particulars apply to JOSEPH HUTTELL, Esq., No. 166 South-st., New-York, or to WM. HILL, proprietor, Mansion House, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Montrose Point, Westchester County, about 35 miles from New-York, on the Hudson River Railroad; the dwelling is commodious, four or five years old, on high ground, and built of brick, in Gothic style of architecture; large and numerous outbuildings; quantity of ground about 70 acres, mostly in cultivation; the estate has a fine river front, with several yachting and boating privileges, and located between the railroad and river, about 1½ miles from station.
Possession can be had at an early day. This is a most desirable place. Price $45,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY residence with all the requisites for comfort and elegance, within five minutes' walk from railroad terminus. Four acres of highly cultivated land, with every kind of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs in great profusion. The house is modern and capacious, built by present owner for his own use. The furniture can be had with the house. For full particulars inquire of W. H. HARRIS, opposite the depot at Montclair, or of J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st. House and farms in Montclair for sale by
W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—A VERY COMMODIOUS AND finely-arranged house, with stable and other outbuildings, situated on 3 acres of land, in abundance of fruit, situated near and in plain view of the Housatonic River and Long Island Sound, a few minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven and Naugatuck Railroad depots, Stratford, Conn.; for a country residence the scenery cannot be surpassed; the neighborhood is of the very best, and the locality healthy. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12, State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT CRANFORD, N. J., ON THE Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 55 minutes from New-York, a new, handsome and thoroughly built villa, contain

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, FAUST. Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Natali Testa, Mazzoleni, Marra, Antonucci, Fossati, Fleury, Kruger, Teresa. Conductor, Carl Bergmann.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THE RIVALS. Characters by the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, MARITANA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN,
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Broadway, near 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SACRED TRUST; OR, THE OATH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD. Characters by the Company.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading character by Miss Maggie Mitchell.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, LITTLE BOY BLUE and HUSH-A-BY-BABY; or, PATTY AND HER PITCHER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, YANKEE IN HUNGARY, PANORAMA OF THE NILE and PODJAH B. PEASLEY. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. DON JUAN DEL JONARIO. THE HURDLE ACT ON A ROCKY MOUNTAIN BUFFALO, EL NINO EDDIE, THE CHILD WONDER, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBERT MACAIRE. Characters by Griffin, Christy, Burbank, Boyce and Hughes.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 72 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL,
Broadway, opposite 13th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; THE LIVING HEAD; PROTEUS.

PATERSON OPERA HOUSE,
Paterson, N. J.
THIS EVENING, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins in KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; NORAH, PRIDE OF KILDARE; PIONEER PATRIOT; BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LE MARI DANS DU COTON, UN CHANGEMENT DE MAIN, and UN CAPRICE.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., BAND.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Cable news is to last evening. Commercial affairs were dull, owing to the Easter holidays.

There is a rumor that the Emperor of France is purchasing arms in the United States, and that the aspect of affairs between Prussia and France is decidedly squally, the Luxemburg question being the immediate difficulty. The war-cloud is said to be rising, and the danger of a conflict growing more imminent.

Spain makes a concession to Great Britain in the matter of one of the seized vessels, but declines in the other.

GENERAL NEWS.

GEORGE, NATHAN and SMITH TUCKER, the first two named being brothers, and the latter their cousin, neither of them 21 years of age, were arrested a few days since for burglary committed at Douglas, Mass. While being guarded by a magistrate and his son, two of the prisoners escaped. They were ironed together, and went off over the fields and stone walls on a full run, shackled together like a yoke of cattle. The rogues made for the woods and disappeared, since which time they have not been seen. The other was locked up to answer.

The latest reports from Gen. HANCOCK'S Indian expedition represent that he had just had an interview with 300 Cheyenne warriors, who professed to be desirous of securing peace. Before the negotiations were concluded the Indians suddenly moved off at night, abandoning their village. Gen. CUSTER, with his cavalry, was sent in pursuit, but had not been heard from. It is believed that the Sioux and Cheyennes have formed a confederation for prosecuting a war against the whites.

LYNN, Mass., is the headquarters of the shoe-trade in this country. The tax assessed for business done there during the month of March was $31,849 37, which shows a larger business than was ever done before in one month. The value of shoes sold in that city during the month of January, according to the returns, was $396,373; in February, $1,011,513; and in March, $1,255,454. The total value of the goods sold during the last three months was $2,663,340.

Mrs. JENNIE SCOTT and Miss EGAN found a pocket-book in St. Louis, some time ago, and returned it to Madame CALLAHAN, who claimed to be the owner. There was but $20 in it when returned, and Mrs. CALLAHAN, claiming that there was $2,000 in it at the time it was lost, caused the arrest of the finders. They were ultimately discharged, and Mrs. SCOTT a few days ago obtained a verdict of $2,000 damages for false imprisonment.

The citizens of Concord, Mass., on Friday last dedicated a monument which has recently been erected to the memory of the soldiers from that place who were killed in the war. RALPH WALDO EMERSON delivered an address, and F. B. SANBORN read a poem. The monument is of Concord granite, in the form of an obelisk, and is 49 feet 6 inches high, with bronze tablets bearing the names of the fallen soldiers and appropriate inscriptions.

The Surgeon-General of the army has issued a circular to medical officers of the army, enjoining upon them, in view of the apprehended visit of cholera this season, the greatest care in their hospitals and camps. Instructions for securing cleanliness, proper ventilation, &c., are given. A careful report of each case of cholera occurring among troops is to be made to the Surgeon-General, and a statement of the treatment adopted.

The Lisbon Gold-Quartz Mining Company in New-Hampshire is now successfully working a ten stamp mill night and day, and will soon enlarge it to the capacity of 100 stamps. The gold-bearing vein, which is twelve feet thick, and is supposed to extend about one mile, has been opened for 200 yards at a depth of only 20 feet. The rock yields about 100 per cent. clear of all expense, and 600 tons have already been mined and are ready for crushing.

A Natchez paper states that Mr. A. M. GWIN, brother of Senator GWIN, of California, was recently drowned in the Mississippi River, above the head of Island No. 98. He had been hunting, and was returning home with his game, in a dug-out. A storm arose while he was crossing the river, and nothing was seen or heard of him after.

In January last twenty-two persons were burned to death in jail at Kingston, South Carolina. The Sheriff of the county, the keeper of the jail and his assistant were indicted for murder, the calamity being charged to their neglect. On Friday last their trial was concluded, resulting in a verdict of not guilty.

At Louisville, Ky., on Sunday, a party of white men undertook to drive some negroes out of a drinking saloon, when a general fight ensued. Yesterday sixteen negroes and five white men were arraigned before the Court for their disorderly conduct. Four of them only were punished, two for resisting the police and two for carrying dangerous weapons.

During a gale at Memphis yesterday, the steamer *R. E. Lee* broke from her moorings and drifted down stream. She was driven against the *Little Maid of Peru*, sinking her speedily, and ran into two other steamboats, inflicting considerable damage. Steam was finally got up and the *Lee* was brought to her wharf again.

WILLIAM R. STRED died yesterday at New-Haven from injuries received on the previous day on a railroad train. He was on the train, and while leaning over to recover his hat, which had blown off, his head came in contact with a bridge, and he was thrown off the cars, receiving injuries which resulted fatally.

Senator WILSON yesterday addressed an audience of 6,000 persons from the steps of the Capitol at Richmond. There were whites of all classes and many negroes among his hearers. He was followed by Gov. PIERPONT. The remarks of both speakers were especially intended for their colored hearers.

A gang of burglars, who have been operating extensively at Burlington, Vt., and vicinity recently, on Sunday night broke into the residence of CHAS. H. POTTER and secured $1,250 in gold-bearing bonds and a gold watch and chain. A grocery store was pillaged on the same night.

The Denver City *News* reports that a Government train was recently destroyed in the Colorado Desert, and two of the men who were guarding it were drowned. They were camped in a narrow defile, when a severe rain storm overflowed the little stream so suddenly that the men were unable to escape.

A new ferry-boat, built for service near New-Orleans, after making a trial trip a few days since, exploded her boiler. Ten persons were injured, one fatally. United States Assessor NORCROSS was dangerously wounded. The engineer of the boat is charged with carelessness and has been arrested.

The Troy *Times* recently stated that Schaghticoke was no more. This is a mistake. The town still retains its good old name, but to the regret and indignation of a majority of the inhabitants, the name of the village has in an underhand way been changed to Hart's Falls.

Dr. SAMUEL SHAW, a resident of Framingham, Mass., has sued the Boston and Worcester Railroad for $15,000 for injuries sustained by his wife, last Fall, by falling off the platform at the depot at Framingham.

MILLS, the Franconia murderer, who is under sentence of execution, escaped from the jail at Haverhill, N. H., on Saturday night by sawing off an iron bar an inch and a quarter thick. A reward of $500 has been offered for his arrest.

Rules for uniform practice in all the States, under the Bankrupt Law, have been prepared and are now in the hands of the Chief Justice. Appointments of registers for New-York and Brooklyn will be made this week.

In a circular regarding the registry in Louisiana, Gen. SHERIDAN announces that according to the decision of the Treasury Department, no revenue stamps are required on the certificates of registry of voters.

On Monday night of last week some burglars entered the National Bank at Selma, Ala., and robbed it of $160,000. The money was in two packages, one of which was addressed to the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York.

A serious riot is reported to have occurred among the silver miners at Belmont, Nevada. Twenty persons were killed during the melee, and the agent of one of the companies was rode out of town on a rail.

The insurances on the paper-mill destroyed by fire in Philadelphia on Sunday morning, were divided as follows: New-York City companies, $53,725; Hartford Companies, $41,500; one Liverpool company, $2,000; all other companies, $40,000.

The New-York State Legislature, at the session which closed on Saturday night, passed 1,037 bills, the majority of them having been introduced in the Assembly.

SPENCER H. HUNST died at New-Orleans on the 16th inst. His physician ascribes his death to "dropsy, superinduced by wounds received July 30 1866, since when he has never been well an hour."

Clouds of grasshoppers have made their appearance in Texas, and threaten all crops with destruction.

Lake Erie is now free of ice, and navigation fairly commenced. Vessels have arrived at Buffalo from Detroit, and at Toledo from Buffalo.

One hundred persons were confirmed in the Episcopal Church at Memphis, on Sunday, by Bishop QUINTARD, of Buffalo.

On Saturday morning Mr. DAVID SMITH was dangerously wounded by being shot by burglars at Toledo, Ohio.

The condition of Bishop SPALDING, who has been ill at Baltimore for several days, is much improved, and he is now considered out of danger.

LOCAL NEWS.

A verdict of $1,200 was rendered for the plaintiff yesterday, in the Circuit Part I., held by Judge MASON, in the action entitled PATRICK MCBRIDE *vs.* MICHAEL HUGHES. The plaintiff sought to recover $10,000 damages in consequence of having been shot in the face with a pistol, in the hands of the defendant, at No. 250 Avenue A, on the evening of Feb. 18, 1865. The cause was tried in February last before Judge SMITH, when the jury failed to agree.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution permitting Central Park hacks to stand in several additional places to those already designated. A resolution directing the publication of 10,000 copies of the Corporation Manual was laid over. The Mayor's veto of the resolution to provide badges for each member of the Common Council was also laid over.

Agreeably to a general order issued yesterday by Superintendent KENNEDY, the police captains will forthwith furnish the names of all liquor dealers who have been convicted of violating any portion of the Excise Law. This is done in anticipation of the new series of licenses about to be issued by the Board of Excise.

ONO TOMOGORO and MATSMOTO JUDI YU, Commissioners to Washington from His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, arrived in this City yesterday, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The Commissioners, who are subjects of rank at home, are accompanied by a suite, including secretary, interpreter and servants.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday, and heard arguments from the citizens of Beekman Hill against the proposed abattoir at the foot of Forty-fourth-street and East River, and replies on the part of the butchers. The discussion was conducted in a happy and gentlemanly manner, each side having a fair hearing.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN SIMPSON and JAMES DOLAN, both well-known thieves, were convicted of robbery in the first degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years each.

Rev. Dr. DEEMS, of North Carolina, lectured last evening in the Seventeenth-street Methodist Church. Subject—"A Plea for Money-makers." The attendance was fair and the lecture well received.

All the civil Courts in the City, except the Supreme Court Chambers, adjourned yesterday over until Wednesday morning, on account of the Constitutional election, which takes place to-day throughout the State.

Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court in the actions entitled ELIZABETH D. WILSON *vs.* BRYCE WILSON, and AUGUSTUS MINICH *vs.* MARY MINICH.

The Board of Aldermen were to have met at 6 P. M. last night, but no quorum being present, the Board adjourned without date.

Sixty-two parcels of Corporation real estate were sold at auction yesterday. The prices obtained were very high.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was restricted yesterday, as a rule, though Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard and Tallow were in more request and quoted firmer. Flour and Wheat were lower. Cotton heavy. Freights quiet.

Beef cattle continue to be in excellent request. At this season of the year fat bullocks always sell well. Yesterday was the great market day at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street. Prices for the choicest extras were firm at 18c.@18½c. ₩ lb., net weight. Very few extras were offered. The top lots of cattle, well fattened, brought 16c.@17c. ₩ lb., net weight. Prices have been unusually firm for a few weeks past. Transactions in fat sheep are moderate. Such sheep as are really fit to slaughter, sell readily at 8c.@9c. ₩ lb., live weight. A few were reported at 9¼c.@10c. ₩ lb., live weight. Winter lambs bring from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., live weight. At Communipaw yards 21 were sold for $8 ₩ head; and 26 others for $9 per head. Fat clipped sheep sold at 9½c. ₩ lb., live weight. At Communipaw yards 80 clipped sheep were sold for 10c. ₩ lb., live weight. There is a manifest improvement in the prices of swine. Yesterday, the best hogs were selling at 8c. ₩ lb. Fair to good hogs sold at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb., live weight. The arrivals are light for the weekly supply, numbering 5,187 on Fortieth-street; and 8,560 at Communipaw yards.

The Constitutional Convention—The Election To-Day.

The early returns of the election last November made it appear doubtful whether the vote on the holding of a Constitutional Convention would be in the affirmative or otherwise. There is hereabouts, if not in other parts of the State, a corresponding indifference now as to the candidates to be chosen and the subjects they may undertake to deal with. It may be a waste of words to say that public sentiment is not ripe for great constitutional changes; but it is clearly manifest that any positive good to be attained by a discussion of such changes in a State Convention must have its spring in the earnestness and activity with which the people themselves enter into the work.

The standing and experience of the delegates already virtually chosen, promise so little for the authority with which a full Convention, similarly made up, would speak for the people, that that alone might have been expected to provoke some energy in getting better and weightier material out of the Senatorial districts. This expectation may not yet be disappointed. The returns this evening will tell. But let the character of the Convention for ability be what it may, nothing will fully compensate for the absence of active and general coöperation on the part of the people themselves. Whatever is done by the Convention, the people may afterwards affirm or reject. If every delegate were a Solon, the old Athenian rule would still hold good: "Have you given them a perfect system of laws?" "I have given them the best they would accept." But the Convention, much as it may be improved by the election to-day, is not likely to be controlled by Solons. And it will be for the delegates, whoever they may be, to remember that their business is not to make a *new* community, nor to create a second Vermont, or Massachusetts, or Esquimaux territory. We happen to have a community already made, and it is the wants, and wishes, and hopes of that community they have to deal with, if they do anything else than exhibit their wits and ventilate their opinions, whatever these may be.

In his last Message it was generally noticed (by some to his credit) how exhaustively Gov. FENTON treated of a variety of National questions, outside altogether of the affairs of the State. The last Republican Convention was not exhaustive at all in dealing with National affairs; but it gave to the question of negro suffrage a prominence which left every State matter of interest entirely in the shade. Well, now, there are serious fears entertained that this commingling of National and State affairs may be reproduced in the Convention—that, from the character of the selections made of delegates at large, as well as of the district delegates, the body charged with revising our fundamental laws may resolve itself into a club of rival partisans, subordinating every State question of real public interest to party calculations and ambitions.

There is encouragement to those who may thus aim to pervert the Convention in the fact, already noticed, that the public mind is far from being decisively made up on many of the subjects which have been suggested as matter for deliberation and legislative action. The concentration of greater power in the hands of the Chief Executive officers of the State and of the larger municipalities, giving to the Governor the right of choosing the minor officers of the State, and to the Mayors of cities the right of appointing and removing subordinates; abolishing the elective judiciary, and reverting to appointments by the Governor; improving on the State system of legislation; regulating the public debt with checks upon its increase—these and many more matters of equal importance, but a small portion of the people have really canvassed or formed an opinion upon. A large majority of the delegates, we venture to think, if they act decisively at all, will act without having much to guide them in the instructions of their constituents. As to the question of negro suffrage, there can hardly be ten sane men of ordinary intelligence who even care for a moment to continue the slight existing distinction between black and white voters. The unspeakable nuisance of having this question longer agitated ought to be got out of the way, if the Convention should do nothing else.

The Albany Corruptionists and the Union League.

The members of the Union League who signed the anti-corruption remonstrance, which was so contemptuously thrown out by the Legislature last week, have, as we are informed, determined not to let the matter drop with their first effort. Besides the patriotic view, and the desire to secure just and beneficent legislation for this great State, they feel a certain responsibility for the conduct and reputation of the State Legislature—or at least the controlling Republican element in it. So much has been done by the Union League for the spread of Republican doctrine, and the election of Republican members that its officers and supporters feel they cannot wink at the spread of such corruption as must speedily result in the demoralization and destruction of the party. They cannot permit themselves to be accused of connivance with legislative knavery, or complicity with apprehended corruptionists, by reason of the fact that they supported and brought into power those who, after the fact, were discovered to be culpable. They feel that the honor of their organization, which had such a grand patriotic record during the war, will be fatally compromised if they do not now bring their energies to bear in rooting out the corruptions which they have so fearlessly exposed.

We cannot see how the Union League can possibly do less than this. And it holds a position which enables it to act with all the more independence and effect in that it not only does not need, even for party success, to compromise with corruption or corruptionists, but because it has always been credited by the public with a loftier and more patriotic character than belongs to any other political club or organization. This very circumstance, in fact, is enough to compel it to undertake a sharp anti-corruption campaign, and thus justify its popular reputation. Neither do we believe—though the consideration is really an unworthy one—that such a campaign would work detriment to the Republican Party. On the contrary, were it sagaciously conducted, it would insure Republican supremacy. The great bulk of the American people are disgusted with party manœuvring, and party changes, which merely, in all cases, result in giving place to the venal and corrupt, who are always ready to turn to that side which promises the most.

The action of the Union League in this matter will doubtless be regulated by the fact that it is able, in so many cases, to *control the Republican nominations*. It will not work by defeating Republican candidates after they are nominated, but by using its great influence to prevent the nomination of men known to be corrupt, and securing the nomination of those whose character offers promise of honorable conduct.

It will not be a very difficult thing. The members of the Union League, who signed the anti-corruption remonstrance, which one branch of the Legislature ignored and the other kicked out of doors, must be sufficiently versed in current legislative history to know the culpable parties against whom their memorial was aimed. Let them see to it that their conduct be not forgotten in Nominating Conventions.

Opportunities are constantly presenting themselves for the Union League to exercise its power in this way and in this matter. We hope that not a single opportunity will be allowed to slip. The great and ever-present danger to this country arises from political corruption. The establishment of active agencies for its suppression is a duty which the Union League is well fitted to perform. We shall be disappointed if we have to look long for evidence that the work has been undertaken.

Our Gold and Silver Resources—Why is Mining Unprofitable?

There are some curious anomalies in the business of mining for the precious metals, and they are admirably illustrated in Mr. J. Ross BROWNE'S report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the mineral resources of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. An approximate estimate shows the annual product of the Pacific slope to be in excess of $100,000,000. California's share of contribution to this aggregate has been, for the last four years, about one-third of the whole amount, although in 1851, when the vast influx of prospectors and panners had brought the productiveness of her shallow "diggings" to its culmination, her yield was $65,000,000. Since that time the placers, source of two-thirds of the gold product, have steadily decreased in profitable working, and although the quartz interest has proportionably increased and is rapidly bringing itself into a condition of regularity and trustworthiness, yet the gold product of the State has grown less every year. We had a vivid exemplification of the importance of our annual gold crop during the commercial and financial crisis in Europe last Fall when, within sixty days, San Francisco exported $12,000,000 in hard gold and silver to sustain American credit and its English holders. Not only so, but there is a striking fact which it is hard to realize, that the product of precious metals for last year on our Western coast exceeds all the gold and silver in the National Treasury and in all the banks of all the States, although it was less than for many years before.

But, notwithstanding the impression of wealth we get from conning over these statements, the production of all this bullion has not been a source of much profit to the men whose capital and labor brought it forth. Indeed, the proportion of California miners who have acquired fortunes is much less than that of Illinois farmers. This may to some extent, perhaps, be accounted for by the rise of real estate in the States east of the Missouri, but the same principle holds good in California itself. The internal revenue returns show that, outside of the cities, the majority of large incomes are rather in the agricultural than the mining districts, and this when the mining interests are far less pressed upon by taxation than the farming.

There have been various reasons for this strange state of affairs. The most obvious was the unsettled and shifting character of the mining population; and, in its turn, that was produced not only by the abnormal excitement of gold hunting and the mercurial disposition of the adventurers to rush in any direction after the merest rumor of a trace of gold, but also by the uncertain tenure by which they held their claims. No man could own his mine except by the imperfect and shaky title of custom and miners' regulations. Hence there was no desire to cultivate or improve the land, except just so far as was absolutely necessary to sustain life and to make mining appliances effective. That difficulty has been now removed, and the law passed by Congress last Summer will do more for California and the mineral West, by providing good titles and permanent interests among the people, than if it had given them millions of dollars.

The other, and perhaps the main obstacles to success in mining, are inherent in the pursuit itself, and will be so long as mining means "speculation" instead of "business." It is difficult, at the start, to get a really good claim. If the property has been opened and proved, it is held at a "fancy price." If it is undeveloped, its "indications" may be followed by thousands of dollars and years of labor, and prove barren in the end. But look at the numberless mines really rich in precious metal that have come to naught. Of over $70,000,000 of silver extracted from Nevada mines not one-third returned to the capitalists whose money had paid for the property, the machinery and the labor, and sustained untold "assessments." In California it has been the same. When the placers began to be left for the more enduring and steady quartz veins, many small but exceedingly rich claims were owned by combinations of two or three partners only. Then the expenses were directly and economically administered, the chances, and, indeed, the motives for peculation were wanting, and a combination of small capital and hard work brought a legitimate return of steady, sure (and often enormous) profit. Then began the company-furor. The temporary productiveness of the mines brought about huge incorporations, vast stock capitals, inflated prices and extravagant notions of prospective value. Single "feet" in some few mines, originally costing two or three dollars, paid monthly dividends of from $300 to $500, and commanded prices from $500 to $15,000. On the strength of these results, over excitement set in, undue speculation followed in new and untried mines, wild extravagance was the order of the day among the company officers; splendid offices, costly furniture, expensive "improved" machinery, and all the long list of follies brought their natural result. We need not look all the way to California for the effects. We are here in the same plight, and there is many a man who can testify to the truth of the foregoing picture.

A notable example of it is a well-known mine in Nevada which, under the cautious and economical management of its four original owners, paid at the rate of $20,000 per month. Of course it must be sold to a company. It was thus sold and the company managed in two years time to spend $299,000 upon it, to take nothing out, and finally to so wind themselves up that the property passed out of their hands into the control of a few practical men who were able to buy up its bonds and get the whole thing into their own power. Within two months after the second change, the sensible administration of the few managers who were directly interested, produced a yield of $67,000 from the "played out" mine.

The fault, generally, is not so much in the mines, then, as in the miners—or rather the mine-owners, who subscribe vast sums of money to be frittered away by incompetence and extravagance, or pocketed by downright peculation. Combined capital is one of the levers of the modern world, but it must be applied to mining, just as to every other enterprise, in a practical, economical, judicious and business-like manner, or capitalists will find that their money has been worse than wasted, and their falsely-named "enterprise" will bring no return.

France and Prussia.

We have at length an official statement from the French Government in regard to the negotiations with Holland respecting the cession of Luxemburg. On the 8th inst. the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, in reply to questions from several Deputies, announced in the Corps Legislatif that the Government had brought to the consideration of this matter "thoughts only of conciliation and peace." France had not raised the question of her own accord. Attracted by the undecided position of Luxemburg, France made several unofficial communications on the subject to Holland, when the Dutch Cabinet indiscreetly let out the secret to Prussia. This gave the question an international character, and introduced elements which France would have been glad to keep in the background until the purchase could have been quietly arranged and actually consummated. Prussia answered the revelations of the Dutch Cabinet by an appeal to the Treaty of 1839, and thus blocked the little game which the Emperor of France was so quietly playing. Upon this NAPOLEON assures the world that in casting his eyes upon the convenient Duchy he always kept in view the consent of Holland, the examination of the treaties of the Great Powers, and the wishes of the inhabitants of Luxemburg, who were to be allowed the privilege of deciding, by universal suffrage, whether they would be sold to France or join the North German Confederacy. As France is still willing to abide by these views, and to examine the question in concert with the other Great Powers, the Marquis DE MOUSTIER, speaking for his Imperial master, believes that the peace of Europe cannot be disturbed.

This is the official view of the situation. We find, however, that the French papers, as a general rule, see the matter in a less favorable light, and are inclined to regard war as not improbable. The *France* admits that the time may come when the Emperor may be compelled to vindicate the national dignity against the obstinate refusal of the German States to grant the guarantees to which France may consider herself entitled. Another journal, which has never favored the annexation of the Duchy, takes the same tone. The question, it says, is no longer one of territorial aggrandizement, but one of national dignity and influence. France cannot afford to put forward pretensions and renounce them at the bidding of another Power. To do so would be to announce her own downfall from the first rank among nations to a lower position than Spain ever occupied. Having taken a positive stand in regard to Luxemburg, she must maintain it at all hazards. The Duchy must be evacuated by Prussia, or war must ensue. These are the conclusions reached by the French papers up to our latest dates by mail, and they accord with the uncertainty and apprehension felt in the commercial circles of Europe. We have had intimations, by Atlantic Telegraph, of a plan submitted to the consideration of France and Prussia by the other Great Powers, to secure the peaceful settlement of the question. As NAPOLEON has signified his willingness to accept the propositions embraced in this plan, it is to be presumed that they afford him facilities for covering his retreat from a position where, except for this friendly assistance, he must either fight or surrender. It is apparent that France does not wish to fight, and that she will not fight, except for the preservation of her national dignity and her rank as a European power. The French care nothing for Luxemburg, but they care a great deal for glory and national honor; and if Prussia should persist in holding on to the Duchy in the face of NAPOLEON'S representations and demands, they will throw themselves into a war with as much enthusiasm as if it were for a chosen cause.

What Shall be Done With the Indians?

There could be but one solution to the question of force between the United States and the troublesome tribes of Indians that hang upon the skirts of our frontier settlements and harrass the travelers across the plains. They would, of course, be subdued and badly punished. Whether this or a more peaceful mode of quieting the disturbances now so rife shall be adopted, was the proposition laid before the last Congress, and to which it gave a simple hearing. Between the belligerent army officers and the corrupt traders of the Bureau it has been difficult to obtain a clear insight into the actual situation of affairs. The recent wholesale massacres, however, the frequent attacks upon emigrant trains, and the rumors concerning a coalition of the larger tribes, indicate the necessity of immediately recognizing the difficulty.

The contact with white men has, we are obliged to admit, opened the doors of debauchery, intemperance and wretchedness to the Indians, giving them in homeopathic doses the veriest attenuations of morality and virtue. Whisky, guns, powder and shot have for years been our staples in trade with them, and under the influence of the first it has not been difficult to cheat them with the rest. Using the firearms for shooting game, the Indians had almost forgotten the bow and arrow, and calculated on the fulfillment of the treaties with the white, which insured them a yearly supply. Suddenly, for reasons best known at headquarters, these essentials are denied the Indians, who are, nevertheless drugged more than ever with the vilest whiskeys. Angered by the want of faith shown by the whites and maddened by the strong drink, they have indulged in a series of outrages whose frequency demands the serious attention and prompt interference of the Government. One party clamors for their annihilation; another begs for a continuance of trading facilities, hoping by strategy to secure all the Indians possess and by drink to debase them below the level of enemies whose anger need be feared. Is either of these courses justifiable? Can a Christian nation permit the wholesale murder of these men, women and children? Or can it answer to its conscience for consenting to their debasement as an indirect preliminary for their destruction?

It seems to us that a war with the remnants of these tribes would be disastrous, whatever its end. We might, undoubtedly, after a little, exterminate them, but meanwhile overland communication with the Pacific slope would be rendered extremely hazardous, if not destroyed; millions of dollars would be expended, many lives would be sacrificed, and after all our only gain would be the "renown" of a successful Indian war. As our frontier forts are managed at present, they seem to present at once a temptation and a prize to the roving bands who *must* live in some way, *must* obtain ammunition or starve, and knowing this, revenge themselves for broken treaties upon the nearest and weakest representatives of those who have cheated them. We have but little to point to with pride in this whole Indian matter. It has been a bargain and a dicker from its earliest history. Against the occasional missionary efforts made among them, stand in formidable array the persistent treachery, trickery, and bad example of the agents, traders, and speculators who have managed our affairs.

The plan suggested by Gen. SULLY is that "so far from concentrating them and treating them as we do, as a foreign nation, it would be better, when people wished the land the Indians occupy, instead of pushing them into the wilderness, to even purchase a tract of land in some of our densely populated Eastern States, and place them there, for there, in a few years, they would be forced to adopt the habits of civilized life, or they would soon become extinct." Whether this plan can at any time be adopted we know not, but it will be remembered that in our own State the Indians on the Reserve are "in a prosperous condition, and increasing in numbers and wealth." The need of the present is an increase of the armed forces on the frontier; the need of the immediate future would seem to be fair treatment, the keeping of faith with leaders, equitable exchange of property, and possibly the adoption of some plan similar to that set forth by Gen. SULLY. As at present situated, Gen. HANCOCK has quite enough to do in providing for the emergencies of the passing moment.

MINOR TOPICS.

An evening paper reiterates every day or two the remark that it would be as criminal for our Government to mediate in behalf of the establishment of a capable Republican Government in Mexico as it was for the French Emperor to upset the Republic and establish despotic institutions. We are never favored with the course of reasoning by which this conclusion is reached, nor are we told how it happens that two things so opposite apparently have been discovered to be precisely alike. Our own belief is that the two actions are as widely different, intrinsically, as are the results which, we believe, would be found to follow from each of them, respectively.

Great Britain is now the only European Power that has territorial possessions on the North American Continent. The French have just been got rid of—that is, from Mexico, and the Russians are silently stealing away—that is, from Esquimaux land. The English evidently have an idea somewhere around their heads that their governmental power cannot remain here forever, nor even for another hundred years, nor even, perhaps, for a quarter of that time. They would like, however, to see their provinces, in course of time, formed into an independent Power, instead of being annexed to these prodigious and preponderant United States. England, as well as the provincials themselves, cannot help seeing that their safety and independence for all time to come must be consequent upon their maintaining the peace with us. Whether they are competent to this task we must leave them and manifest destiny to show.

The *Newark Advertiser* has the reputation of being a reliable journal, but it is hard to believe what it has intimated several times of late—that the monopolies which have so long ruled New Jersey will make no effort to prolong their exclusive privileges beyond Jan. 1, 1869, when their charters expire by limitation. The Camden and Amboy, and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have not consolidated with any such innocent intention. The privileges which the two corporations enjoy are too great to be voluntarily relinquished. The last State Legislature was nearly as subservient to the will of the monopolies as any of its predecessors had been, and since the Legislature to be elected next Fall will undoubtedly be called on to determine whether these charters, which have crippled the growth of New Jersey, shall be perpetuated or not, the people ought not to lose sight of the issue. Otherwise they may awaken some fine morning, next Fall, and find themselves bound hand and foot, for another term of forty years or more, without knowing how it was done.

While the South needs all the freed labor it has, and ere long will be crying for more hands to work her mines and fields, the Freedmen's Bureau is doing a good thing in procuring Northern situations for those negroes who have been trained as cooks, waiters and domestic servants. Some fifty colored people are mentioned as having been shipped from Fortress Monroe for Boston, where they have positions awaiting them in hotels, private families, &c. These form one of the best classes of house servants, and are rapidly growing in appreciation at the North, which generally is tyrannized over by domestic despots from over the seas. An exchange of trained servants from the South with sturdy laborers from the North would be productive of practical good to both sections.

Amendments to the State Constitutions are following the era of Congressional repair in our national affairs, and in the same directions. The suffrage question has the largest share of attention throughout the country, and the agitation is extending with noticeable rapidity over the Continent of Europe also. Here, of course, we have a long start of the Old World people, and impartial suffrage is our moot point. In Ohio there is such an amendment proposed, with this addition, that besides enfranchising many not heretofore voters, it shall disfranchise deserters from the army during the late war, and those who left the State to avoid the draft. That may be well as a paper evidence of loyalty, but practically it will amount to little, for no man can be subjected to its operation unless he be *proved* a deserter and convicted by court-martial, and not then, if his desertion were since the close of the war, as the majority of Western desertions were. And as for the draft-sneaks, it will of course be practically impossible to fix upon them any substantial evidence of their alleged action and its motives. The whole provision looks a good deal like "buncombe."

The great fact for which the negroes of the South deserved credit during the war was that, after years of demoralizing influences, they reframed from deeds of violence when war and social disorganization gave them strong temptation. As to the "loyalty" of the negroes, it was much like that of their masters; some were "good rebels," some were "for Mass' Linkum," and more neither knew nor cared. But since peace has come, and the negro has shot up, within his own knowledge, to be such an important element in the body politic, he needs now and then a gentle admonition from his friends, to conduct himself in prosperity as well as he did in days of darkness. When we read of such incidents as that of the negro youth who made a row in Mobile the other day, gathering a crowd of his friends to enforce his rights upon the driver and conductor of a street car who wished to prevent his riding, we feel the same indignation about the acts of the negro mob as we should in reference to a white one. Every man who is deprived of his just rights has his just remedy. But that does not consist in disturbing the public peace.

The latest intelligence respecting the unfortunate Princess CHARLOTTE is sad indeed. Her mental condition, it is said, gives very little hope of recovery. Though her physical health is not broken, all intellectual expression is gradually fading from her countenance, and her mental faculties become more feeble from day to day. We believe that this sad intelligence will nowhere be received with more genuine regret than among the Mexican people, who, although they refuse to accept her husband for their Emperor, have freely acknowledged the kindness of her heart and the munificence of her charity.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday last devotes one of its editorial columns to the report of the public examination of the Saxton Colored School, which was held in that city on the day preceding. This school was established in October, 1865, and there are now upon its rolls the names of 900 pupils who are under the tuition of fourteen teachers, more than half of whom are colored natives. The examination consisted of "exercises in mental and written arithmetic; geography, embracing the descriptions of the great divisions of the earth's surface, the boundaries, rivers and capitals of various countries and States; history, principally that of the United States; dialogues, reading, &c. After these came the presentation of prize medals for proficiency in Latin, history, and for excellence in deportment. The *Courier* acknowledges that, "altogether, the examination reflected great credit upon teachers and scholars, and presented gratifying evidences of what may be accomplished in the education and advancement of the colored race." Whatever the politicians may say, this is the true way to prepare the negro for the part he is to play in the work of reconstruction. Educate; let his master see that his mind is capable of development, and old prejudices will disappear rapidly enough, while the problem of negro suffrage will work out its own solution with certainty and safety. It is a notable fact that Charleston should be witnessing one of the most successful experiments in this direction.

The *Commercial Advertiser* suggests that the plan, recently adopted in Memphis, and formerly practiced to a considerable extent in the armies, of labeling petty offenders and marching them through the streets, would be of great benefit if introduced in this City. To compel a man to walk up and down Broadway with a placard on his breast setting forth "I am a pickpocket," would, at least, furnish amusement to some hundreds of small boys. Now, in San Francisco,

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

The muddle created by the Tenure of Office Law continues to be the chief topic of comment in the various Departments. Fortunately the public service will not be injuriously affected even if there should be no appointments whatever during the recess, as the number of offices remaining unfilled is unexpectedly small. No appointments will be made until there has been an official construction put upon the various provisions of the law. It is so complex in its character that no appointment can be made without first a careful scrutiny of its provisions. Whether it affects vacancies existing at the time of its passage; whether it operates prospectively or not; whether it does not abolish some offices and hold others in abeyance, are all knotty questions which the heads of Departments propose to consider before they decide. In the meantime there is no lack of patriots willing to take the risk of fine, imprisonment and no pay, imposed by the law, under certain circumstances, if they can only get an appointment, but the list is small and the chances few. The Havana Consul-Generalship is deemed held in abeyance by the State Department, and it is probable no appointment will be made there. The Vice-Consul, Mr. SAVAGE, has been ordered to assume the duties of Consul-General.

THE DISFRANCHISING CLAUSE OF THE MILITARY BILL.

Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion regarding the force of the disfranchising clause of the Military Reconstruction Act will be presented to the President as soon as it can be prepared after the injunction petitions have been disposed of, and will be forwarded by him to all the commanders of military districts in the South. The subject is attracting a great deal of attention. The appeal for the opinion came from Gen. SHERIDAN for the purpose of perfecting the registration of voters in Louisiana, and will be followed by similar applications in all the Southern States where attempts are made to prevent officers of counties and parishes, who held office during the war, from voting.

VACANT REVENUE OFFICES.

The following is a correct list of the revenue offices left vacant for want of confirmation of the appointees by the Senate: Assessors, First District of New-York, Tenth and Twelfth Districts of Pennsylvania, Fourth District of Wisconsin, Ninth District of Illinois, Second District of Indiana; Collector Fifth District of Missouri; Surveyors of Customs, the District of Quincy, Ill., and the District of Michigan City, Ind.; Naval Officer for the Port of New-York. In the matter of the Assessors the law provides that in case of a vacancy the duties shall be performed by the Assistant Assessor of the division in which the Assessor resides, and provision is made for the payment of the expenses of the office. In the case of Collectors the law provides that the duties shall be performed by the principal deputy, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate some other deputy. It does not make provision for the payment of the expenses of the office, but as there is but one office vacant no serious inconvenience will ensue.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The rules and forms for practice under the Bankrupt Law are in course of preparation now, and will be finished in a few days. They will fill a pamphlet of one hundred and fifty pages. Application for appointment of Registers under the act continue to be received daily, but Chief-Justice CHASE has announced that he will make no selections until the middle of next month.

MONUMENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S FATHER.

The citizens of Raleigh, N. C., have raised a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of President JOHNSON's father, which is located in a cemetery adjoining that city. The President has been invited to be present at the ceremonial of laying the corner stone, which will occur about the 10th prox., and has accepted conditionally.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GRANT left to-day for Philadelphia, where he will remain the greater part of this week. Senator MORGAN and family will leave for New-York on Thursday. Senators CHANDLER and CATTELL left for their homes to-night.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 22.

DECISION IN AN ADMIRALTY CASE.

The United States Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa in an admiralty case, on the ground that the laws of Congress of 1789 and 1845 give the United States District Courts exclusive jurisdiction, without limitation, both on the rivers and lakes, or wherever ships and steamboats float and are engaged in commerce. The Court below had acted upon a steamboat collision case. The Supreme Court say they have given much consideration to this subject, as there is now no defined lines, the Federal jurisdiction being complete.

In the case of the steamer *Bageley*, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the District Court for the Eastern District of Louisians, which condemned the vessel as a blockade-runner, together with the cargo, which were valued at $200,000. She belonged to a Mobile firm, one of whom, JOSHUA BRAYDON, came North and claimed exemption from the consequence of capture, on the ground that he was a loyal man throughout the war, while the other three claimed that they had been pardoned by the President, and, therefore, should not suffer by the seizure.

The Court has set aside Monday next for the cause of The Northern Central Railroad *vs.* The Mayor and Corporation of Baltimore.

THE CESSION OF RUSSIAN-AMERICA NOT YET COMPLETED.

Statements that an expedition of exploration to Russian America is being organized at the State Department are premature and erroneous. The treaty of cession, though ratified by the United States, has not yet been ratified by Russia. The cession, therefore, is incomplete. Proceedings adopted for the purpose of exploring the Territory at present would therefore be in every way improper, besides being discourteous to Russia.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL SCHEME.

An official translation has been made of the law of the Congress of the United States of Colombia, disapproving in all its parts of the contract entered into on the 23d of January, 1866, between the Executive power and Mr. EUSTACIO DE LA FEVRE NALVAEZ, Attorney of Mr. HENRY DUTRSBURY, for the opening of an interoceanic canal on Colombian territory.

The Executive power is authorized by the said article to enter into a contract for the granting of an exclusive privilege for the opening of such a canal through any part of the Colombian territory upon certain conditions, among them the following: The term of the privilege shall be for ninety-nine years, commencing to count from the day the canal is opened to the public service, neither in whole or in part, and the grantee or his representatives commence to charge toll for transit or navigation. During the term of this privilege, the Government shall not construct nor grant to any company or individual under any pretext, the right of way to construct any other canal communicating between the two oceans. Should the grantee build a railroad as auxiliary to the canal across the territory, the Government shall neither construct, nor grant to any company or individual the right of constructing another interoceanic railroad through the same territory during the term granted for making and using the canal. The canal must be finished and opened within ten years counting from the date of the first grant. The canal must have sufficient width and all the conditions necessary to permit the navigation of steam and sailing vessels of the greatest tonnage customary at the present day, excepting the *Great Eastern*. The necessary public lands are granted, together with all other privileges. The Government of the Republic declares the ports at both ends of the canal, and the waters of the latter from one end to the other, as neutral for all time, and therefore, in case of war between other nations, or between one or more with Colombia, the transit through the canal shall not, for that reason, be interrupted, and merchant vessels and individuals of all nations of the world may enter said ports and pass through the canal, without being troubled or detained in any way, excepting all foreign troops, who may not pass without permission from Congress.

INDIAN DELEGATIONS.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs TAYLOR had an interview to-day with a delegation consisting of about twenty chief and head men of the Sisseton and Wanpeton bands of Dakotah Indians, upon the subject of the signing of the treaty made with them during the Winter, and which was subsequently ratified by the Senate, with some amendments. In the course of the interview the Commissioner took the occasion to urge upon them the necessity of encouraging the spread of Christianity, good morals and educational principles in their midst; and in their behalf it was stated that although those Indians had been in Washington for a period of over three months, they had given evidences of their character as good citizens in abstaining from intoxication, and leading temperate and moral lives. To this Commissioner TAYLOR expressed great approbation, and commended very highly the habits and good conduct which have characterized their stay in the city. Upon the conclusion of the Commissioner's remarks, one of the prominent head men of the party made a short address in response, requesting aid from the Government in order to enable them to put in their Spring crop, to acquire suitable clothing and other comforts which are generally among the items of an Indian treaty. These tribes are very much averse to the Lower Sioux being placed upon their lands, or in close proximity to them. They seem to think that this is the disposition of the Government. Among the requests made by this delegation is for something to carry home for the aid of the widow and children—the latter eight in number—of SCARLET FEATHER, one of the delegates, who committed suicide shortly after arriving in this city.

The Commissioner stated before the ceremony of signing their names to the amendments made by the Senate to the original treaty, that their requests, so far as he had the authority, would be granted.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

By a recent order of the Secretary of the Treasury a new Lighthouse District (the Thirteenth District) has been established, having its headquarters at Astoria, Oregon, and Commodore J. N. WATSON, U. S. N., has been appointed Inspector thereof, and will leave in the Pacific mail steamer from New-York on the 1st of May to assume the duties of that position. The present Twelfth Lighthouse District on the Pacific Coast will be divided into two districts at the forty-first parallel of latitude, calling the southernmost district the twelfth and the northernmost district the thirteenth.

REMOVAL OF MICHIGAN LAND OFFICES.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a report from the Receiver at Jackson, Miss., stating that rooms in the State Capitol have been appropriated, free of charge, for the United States Land Office, and that the Receiver had removed all the books and papers of the Paulding and Washington (Mississippi) Land Offices, which were not in very good condition, to Jackson.

RAILROADS INDEBTED TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Acting Quartermaster-General RUCKER has issued an order reminding the officers of the Department that a large number of railroad companies are indebted to the Government for materials purchased on credit. By the terms of purchase, the Government is to withhold payment of all mail transportation due to these roads, and apply the same in extinguishment of their debt. Orders are issued accordingly. Indebted railroad companies are required to present their accounts to the Quartermaster charged with the collection of their debt, and no other officer will make payment to indebted roads. The following are the officers at present assigned to this duty:

Brevet Col. J. F. CRILLEY, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for indebted railroads in the Atlantic States.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. G. SAWTELLE, Q. M. U. S. A., New-Orleans, La., for indebted roads in the Gulf States.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. R. HAMMILL, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, Louisville, Ky., for all other indebted railroads.

The following are the Railroad Companies indebted to the United States for purchases of military railroad property:

Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville; Wills Valley, Edgefield and Kentucky; Macon and Brunswick; Montgomery and West Point; Rome, Memphis and Ohio; Alabama and Florida; East Tennessee and Georgia; Nashville and Chattanooga; Tennessee and Alabama Central; Mobile and Ohio; Memphis and Charleston; Alabama and Tennessee River; Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa; New-Orleans and Ohio; Nashville and Decatur; Western and Atlantic; Central, Southern; New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern; East Tennessee and Virginia; Nashville and North Western; Mississippi Central; Tennessee and Alabama; Selma and Meridian; Virginia and Tennessee; Wilmington and Weldon; Atlantic and North Carolina; Western North Carolina; Petersburgh; Virginia Central; Orange and Alexandria; Alexandria, London and Hampshire; Louisiana Gun; New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western, McMinnville and Manchester; Mississippi and Tennessee; San Antonio and Mexican Gulf; Memphis and Little Rock; Knoxville and Kentucky; Norfolk and Petersburgh.

STEAMER MACKINAW AT FORTRESS MONOCE.

The Navy Department has received advices that the United States steamer *Mackinaw* has arrived at Fortress Monroe from the West Indies; also, that the *Arcostook* had arrived at Rio, all well.

PERSONAL.

Secretary SEWARD left here this evening for his home at Auburn, N. Y.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The following circular has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.

In view of the possible prevalence of cholera during the approaching Summer, the following instructions are promulgated. Every endeavor will be made by medical officers to prevent the introduction of cholera from infected commands, or in the conveyance from point to point, by a "quarantine of observation" upon all detachments of recruits or troops arriving or departing from depots, posts or recruiting stations at or near which this disease prevails. Prompt reports of its appearance in commands, either *en route* or in garrison, and isolation of all cases, so far as practicable, in addition to the strictest hygienic police enforcement of personal cleanliness and thorough disinfection, attention should be paid to the quality of the water used for drinking and cooking purposes. When pure rain water cannot be procured in sufficient quantities, and the spring or river water contains organic impurities, it should be purified by distillation or the noxious matter precipitated by permanganate of potash, from half a grain to one grain of the crystallized permanganate, or its equivalent in solution, added to one gallon of water, should produce a decided pinkish hue, which disappears within 24 hours, if the salt has not been used in excess. The water should then be drawn off and is ready for use. Turbid water, such as that of the Rio Grande, lower Mississippi, and its tributaries, should be filtered or allowed to settle before using. The deposit of impurities can be hastened by the addition of powdered alum in small quantities, well diffused by stirring. It is always, but more especially in times of threatened danger of pestilence, the duty and privilege of medical officers to submit the practical suggestions of experience and professional knowledge for the protection of the health of troops to their commanding officers, and the history of the epidemic of cholera in 1866 shows that only by combined and untiring vigilance, energetic action and rigid enforcement of hygienic measures within the reach of every commander, can we hope to avoid, keep in check or eradicate this disease. Besides the usual reports of sick and wounded, every medical officer in charge of cholera cases will forward to the Surgeon-General's office, at the close of each month, a list of cholera patients in the following form. (Here follows the form.) Successful methods of treatment and results of autopsies will also be communicated. The senior medical officer at every post at which cholera appears will make a special report to the Surgeon-General setting forth any facts he may be able to ascertain as to the introduction of the disease, and especially those bearing upon its importation from infected points by recruits or others, or its apparently spontaneous origin at the post.

J. R. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. CUSHING, NELSON CROSS, of New-York, and on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, JOHN L. THOMAS, Jr., of Maryland, were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this Court.

No. 158—William Watson, Walter Magee, et al., appellants, *vs.* George A. Sutherland—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Justice DAVIS delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 178—The Steamboat *A. D. Hine*, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Matthew R. Trevor, in error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa—Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs, and remanding the cause to the said Supreme Court, with directions that the same be dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 812—Hannibal Green, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Morris S. Van Buskirk et al.; and No. 813, Charles W. Tillinghast and Joseph M. Warren, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Morris S. Van Buskirk et al.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of New-York. Mr. Justice MILLER delivered the opinion of the Court overruling to dismiss the appeals in these cases for the want of jurisdiction.

No. 156—James B. and John Nichol, appellants, *vs.* Lyon J. Leavy et al—Appeal from the United States for the Middle District of Tennessee. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of said Circuit Court in this cause, and remanding the cause to the said Circuit Court, with directions to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 157—The steamer *William Bageley* and cargo, Joshua Bragdon, interlocutor and claimant, appellants, *vs.* The United States and captors—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said District Court in this cause.

No. 149—James R. Bentley et al., claimants of bark *Newsboy*, appellants, *vs.* Huch Coyne, owner of schooner *White Cloud*, and No. 150—The Same *vs.* The Same.—Appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decrees of the said District Court in these cases, with costs.

No. 163—James Francis, plaintiff in error, *vs.* The United States, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri—Mr. Justice GRIER delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause.

No. 147—The Illinois Central Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, *vs.* William Barron, in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois.—Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 147—Horace Sawyer et al. *vs.* John A. Bigelow et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this appeal for want of jurisdiction.

No. 146.—John Myers et al. *vs.* Wm. Fenu et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, affirming the decree of the said Court in this cause with costs, as to Henry C. Bowen, Thomas B. Reed, Wm. R. Hawley and Richard C. Talbot, and dismissing the appeal of James Myers, Wm. Kinsley, Charles Stout, Willington Clapp, Wm. Kent and Samuel H. Berkley, for want of jurisdiction.

No. 164.—The town of Mineral Point, plaintiff in error, *vs.* James Lee in error, to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin—Mr. Chief-Justice CHASE delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 84.—The steamer *Gray Jacket* and cargo, Timothy Meaher claimant, appellant, *vs.* the United States—The argument of this cause was resumed and concluded by Mr. Butler, counsel for the appellants.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

John D. McPherson, Administrator, *vs.* The United States.—Judge PECK delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, finding $750 due to the claimant.

Justus Chollar *vs.* The United States.—Judge PECK delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, finding $600 due to the claimant.

Augustus Hubbell *vs.* The United States.—Judge PECK delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, ordering the proper appointing officers of the Treasury Department to allow the claimant a credit of $970 in settling his accounts for money lost without fault or neglect while in the line of his duty.

Owen A. Bassett *vs.* The United States.—Judge LEVERING delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, finding $89 due to the claimant.

Wm. Douglass *vs.* The United States.—Judge NOTT delivered the opinion of the Court in this case, finding $448 22 due to the claimant.

Jacob Shaver et al. *vs.* The United States.—The case was submitted on demurrer, and on the printed briefs of Mr. Weed, the Assistant Solicitor for the United States. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

Capt. G. B. RUSSELL, Forty-fourth Infantry; been ordered to report to Gen. AUGUR for assignment to duty.

The following officers have been placed on the retired list:

Rear-Admiral H. H. BELL, Commander A. G. DRAKE, and Lieut.-Commander TREVILLE ABBOTT.

Commodore WM. ROGERS TAYLOR; been detached from ordnance duty at Pittsburgh, Penn., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander WM. W. LOW; been detached from ordnance duty at Boston and ordered to duty as Inspector of Ordnance at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Mate JOHN E. SWEENEY, of the *Ascutney*, has resigned.

The receipts from Internal Revenue sources to-day amounted to $504,425.

CHARLES H. WALLEY was confirmed by the Senate as Agent for the Pawnee Indians in Nebraska.

Interruption on the Pacific Railway at Omaha.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 22.

Since the interruption of travel on the Omaha branch of the Pacific Railroad by floods in Nebraska, passengers and freight are coming from Omaha and Chicago to Leavenworth and St. Louis for Denver and other points on the Plains *via* the Kansas branch of the Pacific Railway. The latter road is in fine condition, and connects regularly and promptly with the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City; the high water in the Missouri River being no impediment to travel, the overflow not reaching the track.

The United States mails for Denver have been ordered from Chicago to St. Louis, to be forwarded by the Kansas route.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Moonshine.

When MACAULAY, in his sonorous Roman ballads, wrote

"And Venus loves the whispers
Of plighted youth and maid,
In April's ivory moonlight,
Beneath the chestnut shade,"

his poetical furor got the better of his meteorology; but so musical a sentence may well excuse his little mistake; for, in fact, chestnut trees do not show an appreciable shade in the month of April, not even in the region of Rome—particularly by moonlight. Our April moonlight, however, is worth a moment's attention. There may not be any real romance about it, nor, as matter of fact, many straying lovers, nor much else in the amorous way to attract the notice of Mrs. Vulcan, *alias* Venus; yet for some handful of nights past there has been a gracious abundance of the mellow gifts of the "queen and huntress, chaste and fair," and we have rejoiced in the true perfection of the moony Spring season. The willows, at least, are green—(the emblem of sorrow is ever first before us:) the poplars are shedding their "cat-tails;" the equine chestnut is swelling with green ambition; the maples feel the soft influence of the sun, and all the trees, like TENNYSON's talking oak, recognize

"Those blind motions of the Spring
That show the year is turned."

Yesterday, for the first time during this vernal season, we had real April showers. One of the two storms collected its cohorts of cloud just over our City, gave us the least bit of a sprinkle, and marched off to the northeast, to drench Long Island and drown Connecticut. Then the sun came out and laughed a rainbow upon the skirts of the careering mist. But, April-like, there was very soon a change. A great black cloud ran up the sky sou-sou-west, shut out the smiling sun, unlocked the cave of Eolus and called down the tears of Ceres. Lightning flashed here and there, and thunder roared corresdingly. For half an hour the merry rain danced over and into this wicked and dirty City, sweeping down in those measured floods that country boys call windrows; and then suddenly the sun flashed out again, the black storm rushed eastward, the dripping earth steamed smokily from its sudden bath, the new grass and the half-opened leaves trembled with gratitude, and the evening came on as peacefully as if Eden had never been lost. And after a time the moon came up—the desolate, atmosphereless, lifeless moon, which has as little to do with making light as has the glass reflector behind a locomotive's lamp—this moon, like a spendthrift, waning its last quarter, came up and gave the crowning glory to the April night; the soft, mild radiance that inspires love and romance, and renews memory and hallows sorrow. It seemed that the season's influence fell potently upon our wickedest men. There were no noticeable brawls, no uproarious howls of intoxicated brutes, no fierce conflicts of fight-seeking fisticuffers; all was mild, and even quiet, and a gracious calm seemed to prevail over the City. It was indeed an April night by moonlight.

The Excise Law—Convictions Under the Law to be Reported to the Police Superintendent.

The following order has been issued by General Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY, relative to the delinquent liquor-dealers and their convictions. A full report of such proceedings will be made in time for the new series of licenses for the ensuing year:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT
OF METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1867.

To the Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER No. 496.—I. You will forthwith report to this office the name of each person who, having been licensed by the Metropolitan Excise Board to carry on the liquor business, has been arrested within your precinct and convicted at any Court or before any Magistrate, since Jan. 1, 1867, for violation of either of the first seventeen sections of chapter 676 of the laws of 1866, commonly known as the Excise Law, together with the place of business of every such person, the Court and Justice before whom the trial took place, the judgment of the Court or Justice, and, as far as possible, the record of every such conviction.

II.—You will also specially report to this office all convictions that may hereafter take place for the violation of either of the said sections of chapter 676; giving the names and places of the persons so convicted; the particular section and clause violated; the judgment of the Court or Justice; and the name of the Justice before whom the conviction may take place.

III.—Sergeants in charge of Court squads will keep an accurate record of all such convictions that may take place in the Courts to which they are detailed, and make daily returns of the same to this office.

JNO. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EASTER ELECTIONS AT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—The usual Easter elections of churchwardens and vestrymen were held yesterday, with the following results in the Episcopal churches named: Church of the Redeemer—Wardens: Charles Hudson, E. J. Pattison. Vestrymen: H. Coombe, W. H. Mason, H. G. Hunt, G. S. Haydock, G. A. Robertson, Noyes Streeter, E. C. Kemble, T. H. Drew. Church of the Resurrection—Wardens: N. M. Ashfield, J. F. Kendall. Vestrymen: L. G. Capers, C. Y. Wemple, W. E. Prince, W. H. Field, H. W. Squire, Horace Hayden, E. Quinn, R. H. Coburn. Christ Church—Wardens: Spencer K. Green, James Dixon. Vestrymen: John H. Ruckel, Adon Smith, Jr., Randolph M. Cooley, Henry A. Wilmerding, Jacob Lansing, A. A. Selover, H. A. Hartt, M. D., Sam. A. Banks. All Saints' Church—Wardens: Wilson Small, Geo. W. Riblet. Vestrymen: Alfred Headden, Bartholomew C. Asten, Henry Russell, Wm. Miles, Roland W. Griffiths, Francis W. Doane, Chas. H. Blake, Geo. Smith. Grace Church—Wardens: Paul Babcock, Detlef Lienau. Vestrymen: John Van Vorst, Joseph Clowes, C. W. Pervell, H. R. Clark, J. B. Bomar, C. H. Atkins, S. L. Fuller, Ed. Eaton. Delegates: H. B. Clark, John Van Vorst, W. R. Hillyer. Supplementary Delegates: C. D. Throckmorton, G. Ferris, Jas. Crawford. Church of the Holy Martyrs—Andrew McGowan, Senior Warden; Charles Ottiwell, Junior Warden. Vestrymen: David J. Ottiwell, Henry M. Barber, Joseph H. Wiley, Arthur Forbes, Jr., Sam'l Devlin, John Sparrow, John Day, John McCarten. St. Clement's Parish—Wardens: John Buckley, Jr., Senior; P. J. Shults, Junior. Vestrymen: C. H. Ogden, S. T. Wygant, Thomas Uffington, G. W. Faber, E. Dutilh, A. P. Merrill, M. D., John Wheeler, Jr., George H. Romaine.

NEWSPAPER ENLARGEMENTS.—This seems to be the era of newspaper enlargements and newspaper enterprise in general. In this City, one of our cotemporaries has transferred its *locale* from the dingy recesses of Nassau-street to the broad daylight of Broadway; another is arranging for a new habitation; a third has contracted for a superb marble front, and still another has added Broadway accommodations to its original quarters. Our neighbors in Brooklyn are also on the move. In the Eastern District a new evening paper will be started early in the ensuing May, and a revival of enterprise characterizes the entire fraternity. Yesterday the *Eagle*, now in its twenty-sixth year, at an expense of $80,000, enlarged its quarters, its size, its press and its type. Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, the proprietor, assisted by Mr. WILLIAM HESTER, courteously received the multitudes of his fellow-citizens who availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the new "eight-cylinder Hoe," as, at the rate of 20,000 copies an hour, it struck a clear and beautiful impression. The *Eagle* establishment is said to be the largest, without exception, of any in the country wholly devoted to the publication of a daily journal.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STRANGER.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday at the Sherman House, No. 402 West Twenty-ninth-street, on the body of a man named A. J. THOMPSON. It appears that the deceased arrived in this City from Albany on Saturday by the late train. Mr. SWIFT, the proprietor, at first declined to receive him, as he appeared to be dying of consumption; but finally concluded to admit him on the promise that he would go to a hospital. On Sunday night Mr. THOMPSON died, having stated just before his decease that he had been traveling for some time under the assumed name of NORTON, in order to elude his wife. A verdict of death from consumption was rendered. Deceased was a native of Maine and 35 years of age. The remains have been removed to the Morgue to await the action of the relatives.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday over the body of JOSEPH ROSE, in Hamilton-street, who died from injuries accidentally received. It appears that ROSE was a longshoreman, and was at work yesterday morning on board the schooner *Robin*, lying at Pier No. 2 East River, when he was struck in the head by a block falling from the rigging. He was removed to a drug-store near by, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 48 years of age. He leaves a widow and several children.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. O. H. Smith, Chicago; Hon. J. F. Joy, Troy; Hon. J. E. Thomson, Philadelphia; Hon. J. H. Reynolds, Albany, and Hon. W. B. Anthony, Providence, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. G. Z. Spencer, California; Capt. W. McDonald, J. S. Picton, Ono Tomogoro, Matsmoto Judayu, Fukuzawa Ukitchy, Teuda Smya, Saki Simpachi, Jin no-Shin-no-jo, Ongaserna Ninzo, Ea Wate He Saku, and three Japanese servants, the Japanese Commissioners and suite are at the Metropolitan Hotel, Ex-Gov. Lawrence, Rhode Island, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Upton, Washington, and Hon. G. N. Goodwin, Arizona, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Ira Harris, Albany, Hon. G. W. Angell, Providence, and Gen. G. W. Buck, Chemung, are at the Astor House.

CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—MICHAEL CARPENTER, aged four years, residing at No. 201 Avenue C., was knocked down by a Forty-second-street car, on the corner of Thirteenth-street, and escaped with a few contusions by falling, fortunately, between the rails of the track, and escaping the car-wheels.....JOHN WAGNER, aged four years, residing at No. 256 Rivington-street, was run over by car No. 42 of the East Broadway line, at the corner of Columbia and Stanton streets, when he had one of his feet severely crushed. Both boys were taken home by the Police.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN MILLER, driver of car No. 35 of the Belt Road, fell off the platform at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, when the wheels of the car passed over his head and inflicted such severe injuries that death ensued in a few minutes. His remains were taken to his late residence, No. 270 West Forty-ninth-street, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM POISON.—ELLEN PETERSON, nineteen months old, whose parents live at No. 34 Jackson-street, died on Sunday morning from the effects of a quantity of aquafortis, which she drank from a bottle in her father's room. This poison had been procured by him to test some jewelry, and he left it carelessly within reach of the deceased. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered by the jury.

BOY DROWNED.—CHARLES BROWN, a boy of ten years, while playing, on Sunday, on the deck of the barge *Virginia*, lying at the foot of Charles-street, North River, fell overboard and was drowned. His remains were recovered during the same day, and Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH.—JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at the Cooper Institute. Subject: "Curiosity." The proceeds are for the benefit of the Allen-street Methodist Sabbath-school.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Press Club will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon in Room No. 19 City Hall, at 4:30 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE WOMAN MURDER IN LAWRENCE-STREET—CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT OF THE JURY.—Coroner SMITH held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, who died about one week since from injuries sustained under the following circumstances: It appears that about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27th of March, Mrs. THOMPSON was walking through Lawrence-street, from Myrtle-avenue to Fulton-avenue, and when near Willoughby-street was attacked by three men. One caught her by the throat, and threatened to blow her brains out if she caused any alarm. The two others meanwhile tore open the front of her dress and took out $140, which, together with a silk dress and a pair of gaiters, they ran away with, leaving their victim prostrate upon the sidewalk. She was soon after discovered by Mr. J. Q. ADAMS and Mr. H. D. SMITH, who conveyed her to the Forty-first Police Precinct Station-house. Dr. GEORGE COCHRAN attended to her necessities, when she was taken to her home in Bergen-street, between Classon and Franklin avenues, by Officer CODDINGTON. She became ill from fright and injuries sustained, and died about three weeks thereafter. A *post-mortem* examination was made on the body, and it was shown that the deceased had been pregnant for about eight months. The following verdict was rendered by the jury: "That the said MARY THOMPSON came to her death from injuries received by being severely beaten by some person or persons unknown to the jury, on the evening of the 27th of March, 1867." The deceased was married and was about 22 years of age. None of the assailants were arrested, and there is no evidence at present to implicate any one.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.—The Easter elections yesterday resulted in the choice of the following in the churches named: Church of the Redeemer—Wardens—Ferdinand Walker, Christian Bouck; Vestrymen—Wm. A. Cook, Robert L. Woods, J. J. Rockwell, C. W. Carey, Dr. Wm. Cooper, Eugene Ellery, Henry T. Brown, Charles P. Todd. Emanuel Church—Wardens—Otis E. Orr, James W. Whitney; Vestrymen—Henry Dudley, Charles H. Bowman, Fred. A. Yenni, Wm. S. Barr, Wm. H. Gardner, Alex. Munn, Robert P. Lee, David C. Hewson. St. Ann's Church—Wardens—Thomas Messenger, Abraham Wyckoff; Vestrymen—Henry P. Morton, Joseph Bryan, Azahel D. Mathews, Jesse C. Smith, Pitt Cooke, Andrew H. De Witt, Thomas Rowe, Cornelius Wilbour. Trinity Church, East New-York—Wardens—H. H. Kaltenborn, E. A. Miller. Vestrymen—C. H. Miller, P. H. Reid, G. W. Babcock, D. J. Mallory, I. E. Bates, A. A. Miller, G. Chapin, H. Brown.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE.—This Committee met at No. 347 Fulton-street, last evening, Mr. JAMES B. CRAIG in the chair. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, when the Committee on the subject reported the following names to be voted for in the Districts named: Second Senatorial District—John P. Rolfe, Daniel P. Barnard, Charles Lowrey and Walter R. Livingston. Third Senatorial District—Tunis G. Bergen, John J. Schumaker, Wm. D. Veeder and Stephen W. Colohan. The different wards were subsequently assessed for the expenses of the election, after which the Committee adjourned.

FRANK GILDER'S ANNUAL CONCERT.—Mr. FRANK GILDER, professor of music at Polytechnic Institute, gives his annual concert this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The programme is a very inviting one. The solos are selections from the operas of VERDI, BELLINI, MOZART and MEYERBEER. The choruses will be rendered by fifty select voices, and it is promised will include the most florid secular choruses ever attempted at a regular concert. The concert will conclude with "the marvelous work" from the Creation-solo and chorus.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning the 8 o'clock freight train on the Long Island Railroad met a serious accident a few miles from Jamaica. It appears that one of the rails broke, and caught in the running gear of the first car, which it threw across the track, and against which the others rushed with great force, as the train at the time was at its speed. The entire train was thus smashed completely. We have not heard that any lives were lost.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named MICHAEL MULDOON, 35 years of age, while attempting to stop a runaway horse at the corner of Kent-avenue and Clymer-street, E. D., was run over and sustained injuries which resulted in his death a few moments after he was removed to his residence by Officer ORREY, of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The deceased was a single man, and resided in Taylor-row, Kent-avenue.

Obituary.

We record to-day the death of an old and well-known citizen, SAMUEL J. WILLIS, formerly Clerk of the Common Council of this City, and Ex-Alderman from the Seventh Ward.

Mr. WILLIS was also for nearly 13 years one of the United States appraisers at this Post. He was prior to entering public life actively engaged in commerce, being connected with the well-known firm of HICKS, LAWRENCE & Co. Mr. WILLIS was many years a member of the Old Fire Department, and worked ardently in the protection of property from the devouring element. In all his relations, Mr. WILLIS was distinguished for integrity, intelligence and great amiability of character, which rendered him exceedingly popular wherever known.

The flag at the United States Appraiser's Office was displayed yesterday at half mast in respect to his memory.

How it Stands the Test.

Mrs. N. A. Applegarth, of Baltimore, writes: "I think that everybody ought to have a Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine—it is so easy to learn to use. The work, I know, is durable; for I do all my family sewing on it—and it has *stood the test* of wear and washing almost beyond belief!"—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Convenient and Simple.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
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Basle,	Frankfort, A. M.,	Paris,
Baden-Baden,	Genoa,	Prague,
Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden.	Mannheim.	Zurich.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, on FRIDAY, April 26, 1867, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 12 o'clock, noon, and the accepted bids will then be declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE ADVANCES ON CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SELMA, ALA.

NOTICE.—The collections found in this bank have been placed by the United States authorities in the hands of M. J. A. KEITH & CO., Bankers, at Selma, for account of interested parties.

GIVEN, JONES & CO., No. 33 Broad-st.

APRIL 19, 1867.

TO HOLDERS OF INDIANA STATE STOCK.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Indiana 2½ and 3 per cent. certificates of State Stock that the State Debt sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Indiana will, on the first of July next, pay, *pro rata*, first to Bidding by per cent. certificates of stock, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said Fund, and after all of said 2½ per cent. certificates are fully redeemed, then, if any balance remains to the holders of 3 per cent. certificates who have surrendered to the agent of State at his office in the City of New-York.

Holders of said stocks who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for this purpose will please so notify the undersigned, the agent of State, at his office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the list of July following, no payment will be made.

NATHANIEL HALE, Treasurer of State.
T. D. MCCARTY, Auditor of State.
W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.
Ex-Officio State Sinking Fund Commissioners.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1867.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE intention of this Company to extend its First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1867, for the term of seven per cent. per annum. These Bonds are a First Mortgage of $6,000,000 on the entire property of the Company, and the interest is guaranteed by a statute of the State of New-York, which provides that the Company may extend any or all its Mortgage Bonds, in the order of their respective priorities.

Proposals will be received up to the 15th of May next, at the General Office of the Company in the City of New-York, for extending any portion of the issue, and parties, whether present holders or others, bidding the highest premium therefor will be entitled to extend said Bonds, *pro rata*, on the amount of their bid, as the Directors may accept.

On and after the 1st of July, the Company will be prepared to extend, on the above terms, all such Bonds as the holders thereof may present for that purpose, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, and new sheets of Coupons for thirty years, with an indorsement thereon of a mutual agreement of such extension, will be issued and attached, with interest payable semi-annually as heretofore.

Persons whose bids may be accepted will have the option of extending Bonds in London, or Frankfort, Germany, on due notice to the Company, in manner to be hereafter determined, of the numbers of the Bonds to be extended in each place.

ROBERT H. BERDELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, }
No. 41 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 17, 1867. }

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Ashburton Coal Company, will be held at the office, No. 41 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attendance to the Interests of every stockholder, requires a full and punctual attendance.

LOUIS BELLONI, JR., President.
JOHN T. ROLLINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF POTT, DAVIDSON & JONES, BANKERS, }
Nos. 59 and 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1867. }

WE OFFER FOR SALE ANY PART OF $150,000 St. Louis Six per Cent. Bonds at 81 per cent. flat. Bonds dated 1st of April, 1867, payable twenty years from date; interest payable at National Bank of Republic, New-York. Liberal commission allowed brokers.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1867. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANagers of this Company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 14th of May next. The poll will be open from 10 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 14th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

ALEX. C. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 41 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, at 3 P. M.

C. W. WHITE, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., }
NEWARK, April 22, 1867. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDers of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing; to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 6th day of May.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81...	108	108¼	June, 7-30.....	108⅛	108⅜
Coupon, 1881.....	109⅛	109⅜	July, 7-30.....	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104⅛	104⅜	June, C.I.Nts. '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	109⅛	110	July, C.I.Nts. '64	118⅝	118⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	108⅛	108⅜	Aug., C.I.Nts. '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65.	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., C.I.Nts. '64	116⅞	117⅛
5-20 " new, '65.	107⅛	107⅜	Dec., C.I.Nts. '64	116⅞	116⅞
10-40 Registered.	98⅛	98⅜	May, C.I.Nts. '65	113⅛	113⅜
10-40 Coupon.....	98⅛	98⅜	Aug., C.I.Nts. '65	113	113⅛
Gold.....	138	138⅛	Sept., C.I.Nts. '65	111⅝	111⅞
August, 7-30.....	106	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nts. '65	111⅛	111⅜

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates.

Until further notice, we will pay the express charges on August 7-30s sent us for conversion, and on now 5-20s ordered returned after conversion.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, fifty years to run. Interest payable May and November.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed.

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 7 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NEW.

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES;
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES;
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES;
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND
GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

L. P. MORTON & Co.,

30 Broad Street, New York.

DRAW STERLING EXCHANGE and issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe.

Telegraphic orders executed for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds in London or New-York.

LOANS NEGOTIATED in New-York or London. CASH ADVANCES made upon approved securities. Interest allowed on deposits.

L. P. Morton, Burns & Co.,

58 Old Broad St., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

BELLEFONTAINE LINE,

Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Darton.
Western Wisconsin,
Fulton County, Illinois,
Henderson County, Illinois,
Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.

BERLIN, RACINE,
KENOSHA, MADISON,
WATERTOWN, &c., &c. WHITEWATER.

Town Bonds (defaulted in interest.)
Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Purchased by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK

FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,

NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.

A meeting of the first preferred shareholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the question of the conversion of the first preferred shares into first mortgage bonds, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin. By order of the Board.

CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $808,000 AMERICAN DOOR AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS guaranteed by the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, until FRIDAY, April 26, at noon, for the whole or any part of Eight Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars of Bonds of the American Dock and Improvement Company, making the whole issue two millions.

The bonds are for $1,000 each, due July 1, 1886, interest 7 per cent., payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in the City of New-York. They are coupon bonds, and can be held either as registered bonds or bearer bonds, as the holder may from time to time elect.

These bonds are issued for land purchases and improvements in Communipaw Bay, under the authority of the State of New-Jersey, on the extensive water front of the Company, and in connection with the improvements of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

The punctual payment of the principal and interest of the bonds is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

Proposals should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and directed to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York.

Any further information desired can be obtained on application at the same place, where a copy of the bonds can be seen.

Payments to be made 50 per cent. on the allotment of the bonds, 25 per cent. on the 15th of May, and 25 per cent. on the 15th of June, or the whole can be paid at once. The interest will be adjusted on the first coupon.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any of the bids not satisfactory to the Company.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
MOSES TAYLOR,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30,) THIRTY OR more coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 29 South-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.

O. H. P. ARCHER, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND Bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 1, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent. free from the United States Government tax—upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable to the Stockholders, or to their legal representatives, April 30, 1867, and until May 16, 1867, at the office of WELLS, FARGO & CO., in the City of New-York, and after the latter date at the Company's office, in Cleveland. The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock P. M. of Saturday, April 13, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Friday, April 26.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 92 BROADWAY, }
April 20, 1867. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Twelve and one-half per cent. has this day been declared upon the premiums paid on policies in force on the 13th of April, 1867. This dividend is available in cash, to be used in reduction of the next regular annual or quinquennial premium. By order of the Board of Trustees. CHARLES WETS, President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst to May 1. By order. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, office No. 123 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on and after May 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, May 10, inst., for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bung-started.

30,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.

3,300 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from cider or whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength—the whisky vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the cider vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half-barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at the office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of vinegar offered and the kind of package.

123 barrels "LABRADOR" HERRINGS.

Samples of all articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Should any of the flour, beans and vinegar not be delivered with the proposals, they will be required to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true intent and condition; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with shipping marks, to be therefor designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The flour, beans, herrings and vinegar will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

By order of BREVET-MAJ.-GEN. CLARKE,
Brt. Maj.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

TO OWNERS OF DREDGING MACHINES.—Several harbors on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and the River St. Lawrence, in charge of the undersigned, will require dredging during the ensuing year, appropriations applicable to that object having been made by the last Congress.

Communications from dredge owners, giving particulars as to their machines, and asking further information, will be duly answered.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel or Engineers,
Brevet-Colonel United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
OSWEGO, N. Y., April 20, 1867. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the City Clerk's Office, Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, till WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1867, at 8 o'clock, for 1,000 feet of best oak-tanned leather hose, with couplings complete, for the use of the Fire Department. JOHN KENNEDY, City Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., }
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1867. }

By the 6th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Metropolitan Police District of the State of New-York," passed April 14, 1866, it is provided, that

"Licenses granted shall not authorize any person to keep, sell, give away or dispose of any wine or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer, on any day on which a general or special election shall be held, within one-quarter of a mile from the place where the same shall be held."

And by the 49th section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857, passed April 10, 1860, passed April 25, 1864, it is provided, that

"It shall be the duty of the Police Force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets at any election, to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any such place within the cities aforesaid, and to summarily remove any such booth, box or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof."

The 63d section further declares, that

"It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail, or in the City and County of New-York in the Penitentiary, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by a fine not less than $250 for any person without justifiable or excusable cause to use, or incite any other person to use, personal violence upon any elector on any election day in the Metropolitan Police District, or upon any member of the Police force thereof when in the discharge of his duty; or for any member of the Police force to willfully and maliciously make any arrest for an offence against the law of this State, or ordinance in force in the said District; or for any person, not a member of the Police force, to falsely represent himself as being such member, with fraudulent design upon person or property."

The Members of the Metropolitan Police District are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It appears by a Coroner's inquest held on the 18th inst. that Henry Hennings came to his death on the 15th April, 1867, by reason of blows inflicted with a club at the hands of some person or persons unknown, at his grocery-store, on the corner of Broome and Lauren streets, in this City, on the night of the 16th April, 1867.

Now, therefore, I, John T. Hoffman, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars, for the apprehension of the person or persons, or either of them, who committed the aforesaid crime, to be paid on the certificate of the Judge or District-Attorney before whom the said guilty person or persons shall be tried and convicted of said offence, that the said apprehension and conviction were obtained on the information given by the undersigned, and that upon said reward, provided that the claim shall be presented within twenty days after such conviction, and not thereafter.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused, at the City of New-York, this 19th day of April, A. D., 1867.

[L. S.]

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, }
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York for the year 1867, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, the 21st of Jan. 1867, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1867, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, by the affidavit of the party aggrieved, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.

A. J. WILLIAMSON, } Commissioners of
J. W. ALLEN, } Taxes and
J. W. BROWN } Assessments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY HAVING TOO MANY IRONS in the fire would like to dispose of a profitable business; also, the fixtures of a tea-store, the counters and signs must be sold by May 1; also, a sewing-machine lathe. Address LUBRICATING OIL COMPANY, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED LIQUOR-store; two full lots and three-story house, and in a desirable locality. Apply to JAMES ALBERTS, No. 327 Spring-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH MEANS TO TAKE A half interest in a long-established and good-paying carting business in this City. Address CARTMAN, Box No. 130 *Tenco* Office.

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.

GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION

FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF 200 MOST VALUABLE LOTS ("BOGGS' ESTATE") ON BROADWAY, THE GRAND BOULEVARD, SEVENTY-SECOND AND SEVENTY-THIRD STS., TOGETHER WITH THE WATER RIGHT OF 370 FEET ON THE NORTH RIVER, IN FRONT OF THE PREMISES, AS GRANTED BY THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN THE YEAR 1862.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the above described very desirable first-class property, comprising 200 lots and frontages as follows: Fifteen lots on the west side of Broadway, the Grand Boulevard, between 71st and 74th sts., including both corners of 72d and 73d sts., each lot being 36 to 37 feet front, and from 180 to 200 feet deep. On 72d-st., which is one hundred feet wide, there are 92 lots and front gores, and on 73d-st. the same number, embracing the entire fronts of both streets from Broadway to the river. The grade of the whole property is nearly level with Broadway. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property, sketch of the grand entrance to the Park at 59th-st., and plan of the Grand Boulevard along Broadway, as established by the Central Park Commissioners under authority of the Legislature, are now ready, and can be had at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

90 CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD LOTS, being some of the most desirable lots offered at auction this season.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

7TH-AV.—2 lots on southeast corner of 8th-av. and 63d-st.

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 63d-st.

MADISON-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of Madison-av. and 66th-st.

56TH-ST.—5 lots, south side, commencing 325 west of 6th-av.

57TH-ST.—2 lots north side 63th-st., 98 feet west of Madison-av.

65TH-ST.—1 lot, north side, 98 feet west of Madison-av.

67TH-ST.—12 lots, south side 67th-st., commencing on the southwest corner of 4th-av.

70TH-ST.—2 lots on north side 70th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.

77TH-ST.—2 lots on south side 77th-st., 45 feet east of Madison-av.

86TH-ST.—4 lots, north side 86th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

86TH-ST.—6 lots, south side 86th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.

92TH-ST.—4 lots, north side 93th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

97TH-ST.—8 lots, south side 90th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

97TH-ST.—10 lots, north side 97th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

PUBLIC SALE.

The Custom-house lot at Perth Amboy, N. J., having a frontage of one hundred (100) feet on High-st., and a depth of one hundred and twenty-three (123) feet, will be sold on the premises at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 11, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, the balance in equal payments of 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of $500 will be required at time of sale. Certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed when the last payment is made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
Collector of Customs.

PERTH AMBOY, April 16, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

The three warehouses belonging to the Government, on the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, subject to the acceptance of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 o'clock M., May 22, 1867.

Termsof Sale—One-fourth cash, balance in 30, 60 and 90 days. A deposit of Five Thousand Dollars will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given and the deed executed upon the last payment being made.

Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as required, will involve the forfeiture to the Government of the deposit and all previous payments.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF SELECT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Roux, Pottier & Stymus and other first-class manufacturers; superb carved rosewood piano, made by Raven & Bacon; real bronzes, clocks and statuettes, Wilton carpets, &c., &c., nearly new, the property of a gentleman going abroad.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at the private residence No. 115 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., elegant household furniture, as follows:

Parlor suits in Wilton carpets, carved rosewood suites in silk reps and maroon velvet, heavy crimson satin damask curtains, lace curtains, French plate pier mirrors, ebony gilt and bronze cabinets and pedestals, rosewood cabinet, sewing-stand, rosewood centre and side tables, superb real bronze and marble clocks and statuettes, imported by present owner; oil-paintings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

DINING-ROOM—English Brussels carpet, carved oak buffet, extension table and chairs, engravings, crockery, glass-ware, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., &c.

BEDROOM AND LIBRARY—English velvet Brussels carpet, elegant carved rosewood and black walnut bedstead, bureaus, amoir-a-glace commode, black walnut lounges, chairs, library tables, bookcases, engravings, bookstands, hair mattresses, boleters and pillows, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.

HALLS—Oil-cloths, velvet hall and stair carpets, velvet mats, stair-rods, &c., &c.

Also, a general assortment of kitchen ware, &c., with which the sale will commence.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION OF PROPERTY ON BROADway, Fulton, Walker and Lispenard sts., belonging to the estate of Wm. Rose.

L. B. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Aaron J. Vanderpool Esq., Referee.

BROADWAY—The valuable improved property on the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker-st. and known as Nos. 396, 397 and 399 Broadway.

WALKER-ST.—Two lots on the south side of Walker-st., adjoining above on the rear, and known as Nos. 61, 63 and 65 Walker-st.

BROADWAY—Strip of ground southeast corner of Fulton-st., 4 feet 11 inches front on Broadway, and 150 feet 2 inches front on Fulton-st.; it is now leased to lessees of adjoining property for $10,080 per annum and taxes until May 1, 1871; that lease is terminable by owner of strip on any 1st day of May during the term, on one year's previous notice.

FULTON-ST.—Valuable lot, with buildings, No. 144 Fulton-st., 27x107 feet.

BROADWAY—Nos. 407 and 409, west side, between Lispenard and Walker sts., 51.6 front, 60.10 rear, by 103.2 in depth.

LISPENARD-ST.—No. 68, 100.6 west of Broadway; valuable lot, with buildings, 25x91.3.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers.

E

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 4.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 18.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 25.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$185
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $130, $90 and $60 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELTA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BELLINGS, from New-York, May 11.
ATALANTA, Capt. FURNELL, from New-York, May 25.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, June 8.
The elegant British iron steamship CELTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, April 30, at 10 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of the line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 10 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT M. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. SMITH, SATURDAY, April 27.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, May 4.
COLUMBIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, May 11.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $26. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK, EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI.....April 17
TARIFA.....April 24
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$100 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
MISSISSIPPI.....C. Sumner.....Saturday, April 27
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice.....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
MISSISSIPPI.....G. V. Sumner.....Saturday, June 22
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $6 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
J. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FERREIRE.....DUCRESNE.....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 18
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 1
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
EDAM.....WEDNESDAY...April 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY...April 23
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY...May 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....May 4
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY.....May 11
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....May 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$110 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..115 Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris..125 Steerage to Paris.....45
Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First cabin, $110; steerage, $30—currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, $180 GOLD.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The well-known first-class iron steamships of this line will sail as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
LOUISIANA, HARRINGTON.....SATURDAY, Apr. 27
THE QUEEN, GROGAN.....SATURDAY, May 4
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, May 11
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS.....SATURDAY, May 18
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75, according to location of state rooms, all having equal privileges in the saloon.
Return tickets to and from Liverpool $150, gold.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 in currency.
Through passage to London, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, &c., at low rates.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. F. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. LOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. SHEPPARD, July 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY.....May 14 SATURDAY.....June 15
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....THURSDAY, April 28
COLUMBIA.....BARTON...THURSDAY, May 2
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....THURSDAY, May 9
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.
The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier 36 North River on THURSDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight through, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will be dispatched from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock, from —, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 45 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 4.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. C. P. HANSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on THURSDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage having unsurpassed accommodations, Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. G. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
$80. $100. $120. GOLD,
WILL LEAVE NEW-YORK FOR BREST, FRANCE, TUESDAY, May 24,
taking first-class passengers only.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Passage Agents,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Freight Agents,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Wm. WEIR, Master, will leave Pier 40 E. R., foot of Bowery, on Saturday, April 30, at 10 A. M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—To Paris or London additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $26.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $26.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
New steamer.....May 14
ATLANTIC, Capt. C. HOYER.....June 1
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 45 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS,
FROM NEW-YORK AND ANTWERP
4th May, 25th May, 15th June, 6th July, 27th July, 17th August, &c., taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms.....$75—$90
Steerage.....$30
From Antwerp—First Cabin.....$0.00
Steerage.....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin.....$170 | Steerage.....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York. For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

EXCURSION TO PARIS, ITALY, GREECE, CRIMEA, HOLY LAND, EGYPT, &c.—The magnificent side-wheel ocean steamship QUAKER CITY will leave with the above excursion (accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Sherman) on SATURDAY, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. The ship will visit St. Michael's, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Caprera, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Palermo, Athens, Corinth, Constantinople, Beloochistan, Smyrna, Holy Land, Egypt, Malta, Cagliari, Palma, Valencia, Madeira and Bermuda—and the party will have ample opportunity to visit Paris, Lyons, and all the points of interest in Italy, Switzerland and the Holy Land. Gen. Sherman writes: "Your programme is all that could be desired, and should be adhered to absolutely." Applications to join the party (now nearly complete, the number being limited to 110) must be made to the Committee through G. C. DUNCAN, 117 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
MAY 1.—LELAND STANFORD, Capt. —, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
MAY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
MAY 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All separate berths in Saloon; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to save San Francisco July 5 for Yokohama, where close connection will be made with Company's steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
Freight through from New-York to China and Japan, $2 15 per cubic foot measurement, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb. weight, payable in coin.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
AMERICA, Capt. E. WAKEMAN.
The accommodations on those steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West corner of Warren-st., New-York.
Next regular sailing day, MONDAY, May 20.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fine steamship ORIFLAMME, 1,704 tons, FRANCIS CONNOR, Master, from San Francisco, June 1, for
NEW-ARCHANGEL, SITKA.
Passengers from New-York by Pacific Mail Company's steamer of May 1, will connect with the ORIFLAMME.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston. Through bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The A 1 fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on the 27th inst. from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads, and with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamers
HERMAN LEVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 28.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, May 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
SAN SALVADOR, NICKERSON, Saturday, April 27.
SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, Saturday, May 4.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.—EVERY TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., the favorite steamships
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails April 22;
VIRGO, BURLEY, Commander, sails April 30;
connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points South and West and Florida steamers. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN,
every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAULL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow May 4.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. F. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

DUDLEY'S GROVE, ALDERLY PARK and Myers' Grove. Barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. B. MORTON. Also, steamboats of all kinds. To secure the choice of days, apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board of barges, foot of Morton-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SMITH & JEWELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
F. E. SMITH,
H. S. JEWELL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of F. E. SMITH & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Atlantic Flour Mills of Brooklyn.
F. E. SMITH,
H. K. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JEWELL BROTHERS, for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Brooklyn City Mills.
H. S. JEWELL,
BROOKLYN, April 16, 1887. E. M. JEWELL.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between G. F. B. HOYT & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DAVID HOYT will sign in liquidation.
G. F. B. HOYT,
DAVID HOYT.

Having assumed the liabilities of the old firm, I will continue the business of a wholesale and retail dealer in hardwood lumber, at the old place, Nos. 276-286 Cherry-st.
DAVID HOYT.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1887.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of CHURCHILL & RHODES, for the transaction of the dry goods commission business, at No. 56 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM E. CHURCHILL,
THOMAS RHODES.
Late of the firm of Rhodes & Freeman.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1887.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of SMITH & MYERS, as importers and dealers in iron at Nos. 342, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH,
F. RAWDON MYERS.
NEW-YORK, April 11, 1887.

DRY GOODS

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing departments, BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c. Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 253 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 451, 453, 455 and 457 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE SACKS,
MANTILLAS, SPRING SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 451, 453, 455 and 457 BROADWAY,
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD AND TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 451 to 457 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, EVERY VARIETY,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
WILL REMOVE INTO THEIR "NEW STORE"
MAY 1.
Until that time they will offer their stock of
CURTAIN GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND WINDOW SHADES
AT PRICES THAT WILL WELL REPAY AN INSPECTION.
No. 360 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM AUCTION
for currency, at gold rates, viz.:
5-4 and 6-4 DELAINES, $1 per yard, worth $1 37½.
TAMISE CLOTH, $1 25 per yard, worth $1 75.
5-4 EUGENIE CLOTH, 75c. per yard, worth $1.
5-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 25 per yard, worth $3.
5-4 ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, $2 50 per yard, worth $3 25.
5-4 COLORADO CLOTH, $3 per dress, worth $14.
5-4 CRAPE CLOTH, $10 per dress, worth $15.
5-4 VICTORIA POPLINS, 87½c. per yard, worth $1 25.
BLACK ALPACAS BELOW GOLD RATES.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS in every shade, design and texture, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Mohair Poplins, 31c. per yard, worth 50c.
Geneppas Poplins, 50c. per yard, worth 75c.
Mohair Poplins, 37½c. per yard, worth 62½c.
BLACK SILKS FOR DRESSES AND MANTLES BELOW GOLD RATES.
Call and examine,
AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
A splendid line at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard.
N. B.—A very superior stock of BONNETS READY MADE AND TO ORDER. Also, STRAWS, PLAIN AND TRIMMED, FRENCH FRAMES AND MOURNING MILLINERY MATERIALS UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, April 22,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, in all colors, for DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BLACK WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES,
of all widths and qualities, from auction, at great bargains.
Also,
GRENADINE ROBES, in new and beautiful designs, very cheap.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
and a great variety of other DRESS GOODS for SUITS and TRAVELING DRESSES, all below market price.
500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, at very low prices.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET RIBBONS daily from auction and private sale; choice styles, every shade and width, at nearly one-half the cost of importation.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Steel, drab and other choice shades in Satins.
Bonnet Silks, 58c., 75c., $1 and $1 50 per yard, all the choice shades.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Lines of Real Laces, very cheap.
Maline Laces, double width, 8c., 10c. and 12c. per yard and upward.
Bargains in Blond and other millinery Laces.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
A Magnificent imported Flowers and Feathers; largest stock in this City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Corsets of the very best Paris shapes from 50c. pair. Our hand made corsets for ladies, misses and children are of the best description, under regular prices.
Skirts, newest styles, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The cheapest Sun Shades in this City, every style.
Silk Parasols from 65c. each upwards.
Examine our $1 25 Parasols.
Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods, Fans, &c., &c., of every description
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
New lines from auction of beaded dress and cloak trimmings, fringes, buttons, ornaments, tassels, cords, &c., &c., almost half price.
Colored silk velvet ribbons; all the new shades in Bismarck, browns, tans, drabs, greens, an unusual variety, cheap.
Colored black crapes from auction.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our kid gloves are the cheapest in this City, 44c., 56c., 75c., $1, $1 25 per pair.
New styles in silk and lisle thread gloves and hosiery this day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
From auction, embroidered bands, flouncings, collars, sets, sleeves, edgings and insertings cheap.
Ladies' linen handkerchiefs, 10c., 12c., 14c., 16c., 20c., bargains.
Hemstich handkerchiefs, all linen, 20c., 25c. and 30c. each, very fine.
New styles in linen and paper collars, sets and sleeves.
Lines of jaconet, cambric, Swiss, bishop's lawn, and muslins from auction, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
The largest collection of new styles in straw bonnets, bloomers and hats suitable for ladies, misses and children in this City, ready-to-wear, from 10c. to $10 each.
Examine our stock. We sell cheaper than any house in this business.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE
You can purchase cut lengths of millinery goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
Remember we have no fancy Broadway rent to charge upon our goods. Everything is purchased and sold for cash. Inspect our stock, it will repay you.
EDWD. RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS.
A SPECIALTY.
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Ladies before making new dresses, should procure a pair of Mrs. Gaynor's celebrated Paris Coutil made Corsets, MOST ELEGANT SHAPES.
R. Newly's and other French woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.
Skirts or all the latest Paris fashions in waking and full dress Skirts, train attachments.
Handsome gored over Skirts.
Ladies' underwear in great variety.
A miscellaneous lot of elegant French Corsets at half-price for a few weeks.
N. B.—Mrs. Gaynor personally attends at the upper store, being a direct importer, can sell superior goods at a comparatively low price.
No. 894 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., and 705 Broadway, near 9th-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
NO. 477 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT COST
AND LESS THAN COST,
2,500 yards EMBROIDERED AND MACHINE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS.
1,000 yds VALENCIENNES LACES and INSERTIONS.
1,000 dozen HEM-STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD LACE VAILS.
REAL VALENCIENNES LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, $3 and upward.
VALENCIENNES LACES, sets $5 and $6, worth $10 and $12.
BREAKFAST AND TRAVELING SETS at half price.
REAL POINT-POINT APPLIQUE AND CLUNY LACES, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK THREAD GUIPURE and BLOND LACES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS.
With a complete assortment of every other article in the trade.
AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 CASES STYLISH GOODS,
LATEST STYLES IN FANCY SHAPES.
1,500 NEW STYLES PARASOLS.
A full assortment of best quality Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Velvets, Dress Trimmings in all the latest novelties, Buttons, Notions, Hosiery, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

DESCHAMPS'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
No. 68 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

R. H. MACY.
NOW OPENING,
1,000 dozen ladies' and children's
DESCHAMP'S PARIS KID GLOVES,
ALL SELECTED SPRING COLORS.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
No. 68 14th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Our present stock comprises all the LEADING NOVELTIES IMPORTED THIS SEASON,
IN
PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES.
We have also purchased at auction the past few days an immense lot of low and medium-priced dress goods, viz.:
FANCY PLAID VALENCIAS, at 16½c., 22c. and 25c. per yard.
STRIPED AND CHENE POPLINS, at 25c., 29c. and 35c. per yard.
SILK CHECKED AND STRIPED POPLINS, at 37½c. to 62c. per yard.
DOUBLE FOLD MOZAMBIQUES, at 25c., 30c. and 35c. per yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN GOLD COST.
BLACK SILKS, good, fair quality, at $1 25 per yard.
GROS GRAIN SILKS, at $1 50, $1 75 to $2 50 per yard.
EXTRA WIDE AND HEAVY GROS GRAIN SILKS, for mantillas, at $2 75 to $4 per yard.
PLAIN SILKS, all colors, at $1 50 to $2 50.
Ladies wishing to purchase silks cheap should examine our present stock.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
We have just opened our new stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS,
which, for variety of style and cheapness, cannot be excelled.
PARIS CASHMERE SHAWLS, open centres.
REAL PAISLEY SHAWLS, open centres.
REAL BORDER PAISLEY SHAWLS, white and scarlet centres.
LLAMA SHAWLS.
BERLIN SHAWLS.
CHALLY SHAWLS, QUITE NEW.
PUSHER LACE POINTS AND BOTONDES.
FRENCH LACE POINTS AND BOTONDES.
LLAMA LACE POINTS AND BOTONDES.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 273 and 274 Bowery.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RACKETS.

INTERNATIONAL RACKET MATCH FOR ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, BETWEEN THE CHAMPION PLAYERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA—RESULT OF THE FIRST DAY'S PLAYING.

Yesterday afternoon was a great day with the patrons of the athletic game of rackets in this City as it witnessed the commencement of the first of the great home-and-home international matches between FREDERICK FOULKES, of New-York, and WILLIAM GRAY, of Cambridge, the respective champion players of America and Great Britain. The match was for one thousand sovereigns, to be a home-and-home game, the first played in New-York, and the second in Belfast, Ireland; each match to be the best out of seven games, fifteen aces (or points) each game, and the winner of the most games to be the winner of the stakes of £1,000. The circumstances which led to the arrangement of the match were the following: Last Summer WILLIAM GRAY was matched against MERRY FOX, the then champion racket-court player of England, in a home-and-home contest for £100 a side. The first match (the best out of seven games) was played in the University Club Court, Dublin, where GRAY was then engaged as professional teacher of the game, in May last, on which occasion he defeated FOX by a score of four straight games. The return match was played at the Military Club Court at Aldershot Camp, in England, where FOX was professionally engaged, and here in his own court, FOX was beaten four games to his two. Mr. LA MONTAGNE, a merchant of this City, and himself an accomplished amateur at the game, witnessed this contest, and proposed to match the champion racket player of America, FREDERICK FOULKES, against the victor. This offer was at once accepted by Mr. T. WATTERS, of St. John's Lane Racket Court, Dublin, the backer and trainer of GRAY, on behalf of the latter; Mr. WATTERS proposing to make the match for £1,000 a side. This stake was thought too large, and eventually it was agreed to make the amount £500 a side. The following are the articles of agreement drawn up and signed by the two champions:

"Articles of agreement entered into on the 26th of March, 1867, by WM. GRAY, of Great Britain, and FRED. FOULKES, of New-York, in the United States of America, whereby both consent to play a home-and-home match at rackets, for £500 a side, the best of seven games in each count of match and match. The player scoring the most games to be the winner, and to receive the whole of the stakes, £1,000. If the games are equal, then the player scoring the greatest number of aces in both matches to be declared the winner and to receive the stakes of £1,000. The referee shall take the number of aces scored by each player after each game is over. The umpires and referee shall be in a position in the gallery apart by themselves, in order that their attention may not be taken off the game. The first match of the best of seven games to come off on the 22d day of April, 1867, in the Club Room Racket Court, No. 55 West Thirteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue. The second match of the best of seven games to come off in the Ulster Club Racket Court, Belfast, Ireland, July 1, 1867. Both men to be in the courts at 2 o'clock P. M. on the days before named. Two umpires and one referee shall be mutually chosen previous to the commencement of each match. The said umpires and referee to be gentlemen of position. Each man to play under the rules of each court. The winner shall pay the loser £50 toward his expenses. Each man shall have twenty-one days' practice on his opponent's court previous to the days of play. The whole of the stakes to be deposited in the hands of the proprietor of *Bell's Life*, London, before the commencement of the first match. The matches to be played with balls usually supplied to the courts. All disputes to be submitted to the umpires; if they cannot agree, the decision of the referee to be final. At 13 all the our players shall have the privilege of setting to five, and at 14 all of setting to three. The stakes to be handed over to the winner on the termination of the last match. Either party failing to comply with these articles to forfeit the money staked.

WM. GRAY,
FRED. FOULKES.

MR. GRAY, accompanied by his brother JOSEPH GRAY, (a youth of 16 and a very fine player) and Mr. WATTERS, his trainer and backer, arrived in New-York on the 21st of March last, and commenced practicing in the court on the last of April, in accordance with the conditions of agreement. At first he found the American court very awkward and difficult to play in, as it is about fifteen feet longer and some two or three feet narrower than the English and Irish courts in which he had hitherto played; but in time he became accustomed to the strange court. Under Mr. WATTERS' careful mentorship he gradually trained into fine condition, a regular system of diet, exercise, &c., being absolutely necessary to be undergone to enable the racket player to undergo the exhausting and protracted exertion in a match. Of course, while in practice neither his opponent nor the members of the Club, unless specially invited, witnessed his play, and the same exclusiveness was observed on the part of the American champion. By the New-York Racket Club the English champion and his companions were treated with the greatest courtesy and hospitality, and they express themselves highly gratified with their reception and treatment in this City.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE PLAYERS.

FREDERICK FOULKES, the champion racket player of America, is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Leamington, in the County of Warwick. He is 25 years of age, stands about five feet six inches in height, and is of a light, active, well-knit frame. His countenance is handsome, expressive and prepossessing, and his demeanor quiet and gentlemanly. He was at one period the professional teacher of the game at the University Club Racket Court, Oxford, and subsequently emigrated to Canada. While a resident in Quebec, he was matched against WILLIAM DEVOE, at that time attached to the New-York Club Racket Court, and the acknowledged champion player of the United States. FOULKES proved the victor, and assuming the title of champion, which he had fairly won, his services were retained by the above Club, and with which he has since been connected.

WILLIAM GRAY, champion of Great Britain, was born in that seat of learning and muscular christianity, Cambridge, where his elder brother, HENRY GRAY, is a celebrated professional teacher of the game. Here he first acquired his knowledge of the athletic sport of rackets, and became an accomplished player. His first professional engagement was with the University Club Racket Court, Dublin, where his great skill brought him under the notice of Mr. T. WATTERS, the proprietor of the St. John's Lane Racket Court in that city, and in his day, the best professional player in Ireland. By him he was matched against FOX, then the recognized champion of England, and the result of which, as already mentioned above, was to transfer the championship from FOX to himself. He subsequently defeated FOX in a match for a purse at Glasgow, a short time before starting for this country. In appearance GRAY is a graceful, handsome young man of twenty-one; his countenance open, expressive, and intelligent, quiet and gentlemanly in his manner, about five feet eight inches in height, and a frame combining strength, activity, and symmetry in an unusual degree.

THE RACKET COURT

of the New-York Club is at Nos. 53 and 55 West Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and is the only one in the City. The game itself is almost identical with handball, except that a racket, or kind of bat formed of transverse strings of catgut stretched across an oval-shaped frame about twelve inches by eight, is used instead of the hand to return the ball. At one end of the court are two small galleries, and these afford all the accommodation there is to the spectators, consequently only a very limited number can witness the playing. The attendance was limited to the members of the Club and a few invited guests, a fine collation being spread for their entertainment. There was a fair muster of the leading patrons of the racing turf on hand, as well as of the prominent sporting men of the City. Betting was very brisk and heavy, thousands of dollars being invested at even by the backers of the respective champions. The marker was JAMES MOORE, belonging to the Club, and ably he fulfilled his duties.

THE FIRST GAME.

GRAY had the first hand, but was put out without scoring, as was also FOULKES. In his next hand GRAY scored 3 aces, while FOULKES, again was got rid of without scoring. GRAY next added 2 aces to his score, and FOULKES 2 also. On his fourth hand GRAY made a single ace, and FOULKES also the same number; the scores being 6 to 3. GRAY now scored steadily and won the game easily by 10 aces; his score standing when game was called 15 to 5. In this game there were eight innings each. We append the different counts:

Gray.....0, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1—total, 15.
Foulkes.....0, 0, 2, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—total, 5.

THE SECOND GAME.

The easy victory of the English champion excited the hopes of his partisans to a high pitch, and $100 to $50 was repeatedly laid. GRAY had the first hand, and was put out without scoring, FOULKES making a couple of aces before he was got rid of. GRAY again was unsuccessful, while the American representative, by splendid playing, made seven aces in succession. He followed up his effective play, and, although GRAY on his fifth hand scored four aces, FOULKES won the game by a score of 15 to 5, thus beating his opponent by exactly the same number of points as the first game had been won by. There were eight innings each score.

Foulkes.....2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1—total, 15.
Gray.....0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—total, 5.

THE THIRD GAME.

The betting now became about even, although GRAY had slightly the call. GRAY now seemed to put forth all his skill, and a finer illustration of activity, strength and judgment in play was never witnessed. He scored 4 aces in his first hand, put out the opponent for one, and missed in his next. He then went to work and scoring rapidly by brilliant play, won the game by 9 aces—each having had seven hands.

Gray.....4, 0, 1, 0, 1, 3, 3, 3—total, 15.
Foulkes.....1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1—total, 6.

THE FOURTH GAME.

GRAY had the first hand, but failed to score FOULKES marking a single ace, while his opponent did not increase his score in his next play. FOULKES played magnificently, made a run of 8 aces, while his score stood 11 to GRAY'S 5. The latter now let himself out, and counting steadily without allowing his opponent to score, he brought the scores to 14 each. By the game, the out-player at this point possessed the privilege of setting to 5, and this FOULKES exercised. This won him the game, as he scored the next 2 to GRAY'S 2.

Foulkes..1, 1, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0—13 set 5—0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—total, 5.
Gray..0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 1, 1, 0,—13 set 5—1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0—total, 3.

FIFTH GAME.

Each had now won two games, and the interest became very great, the betting being $150 to $100 on GRAY, who took a decided lead, and at one time the game stood 13 to FOULKES' 6. GRAY seemed to have the game in his own hand, playing splendidly, and $200 to $100 was bet on him, when his racket broke, and in his annoyance he threw it on the ground. This seemed to disgust him, for FOULKES made a fine run of 6 aces, bringing the scores 14 all, and then he set the game to 3, when as in the previous set he came off victorious, scoring 3 aces to GRAY'S six.

Foulkes..1, 2, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—14 set 3—0, 0, 1, 2—total, 3.
Gray..1, 3, 1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0—14 set 3—0, 0, 0—total, 6.

SIXTH GAME.

Although FOULKES had won three games, and only required another to win the match, the partisans of GRAY readily took the odds of $200 to $400 offered on FOULKES. The impending thunder-storm now darkened the court, and the players could not see clearly when they commenced. FOULKES in his first hand made 4 aces, while GRAY scored half that number, but got equal on his second hand. They now stood 4 each, and neither scored for three hands, when GRAY made a single ace, and FOULKES doing the same again, the scores were equal. GRAY then made one, and his opponent missed scoring, leaving the game GRAY 6 to FOULKES' 5. Here the storm of rain burst and it became so dark that playing was impossible, and the game stands adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. to-day, when it will be recommenced. All bets stand.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

APRIL 22.—FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Match $300, three in five, in harness.

Jas. McCann entered sorrel colt	1	1	1
John O'Neil entered s. c. Snow Shower	2	2	2

Betting even. Time—3:08; 3:09; 3:04.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President, in the chair.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE the subject of salaries to the employes of the Board was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Dr. STONE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the resolution of this Board directing a semi-annual inspection of all common schools and the pupils, passed April 11, 1867, shall be held further to apply to all industrial, parochial and mission schools, and generally to all public institutions for the education and care of children in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

A complaint was received from the inhabitants of Fort Washington, setting forth that the casting ashore of butchers' offal at that place, which had ceased for some time, has again commenced, and large quantities are washed among the rocks and stones, and get so thoroughly lodged as to become a nuisance. The complaint was referred to the Sanitary Superintendent.

Mr. BLISS, Counsel for the Board, made a verbal report of the changes which had been made in the Health Law by the State Legislature. The law is so amended that eight days' notice is required from parties intending to obtain injunctions upon the Board, and then such documents must be obtained from the Supreme Court. The Board may be sued in its proper name as the Board of Health. The Board is not to exercise any power to order the removal of stalls or stands in Fulton or Washington Markets, which were enlarged to their present size prior to the 1st of May, 1866, at any time before the 1st of July, 1869, but they shall have full power in reference to the ventilation, drainage and cleanliness of said stands or stalls, and shall have power to order the removal of all such as have been erected on the streets or sidewalks since May 1, 1866. The Board may determine the time and form of the reports required to be made by the Coroners in all *post-mortems* and viewing of dead bodies, and the Coroners are required to conform to the directions of the Board. They are to give notice to the Secretary of the Board of cases in which they have been notified to hold inquests, previous to holding the inquests, giving all the information they possess relative to the cases so notified at that time. There are other material amendments to the law which were reported by the counsel, the last of which was the salary of the Sanitary Superintendent is to be $5,000: Assistant Superintendent, $3,500; the salaries of the Sanitary Inspectors to be not less than $1,800 nor more than $2,000, and the Board may appoint Assistant Sanitary Inspectors at a salary of $1,200 per annum each. The salaries of the members of the Board, excepting the Health Officer, are increased $1,000 per annum, by reason of the extra service as Excise Commissioners.

The subject of the abattoir at the foot of Forty-fourth-street and East River was the next order of business.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER addressed the Board on behalf of the citizens of Beekman Hill, a large number of whom were present. He represented the great progress which had been made in the erection of costly buildings in that region within the past few years, and said that since the Board of Health had adopted the resolution giving the butchers permission to go on building their abattoir some of the work laid out had been brought to a standstill. It had been urged by the President of the Board that no permit had been given the butchers to build their proposed abattoir, and although the resolution adopted by the Board in relation to the matter was adroitly drawn, he (Mr. SHAFFER) must refer the Board to Section 60 of the Code, which they themselves adopted: "That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board; nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein, after the first day of June, 1866, without a permit of this Board." In addition to this, he would call their attention to a passage in the annual report which showed that there were already enough of abattoirs in this City for all purposes, and he read the following extract: "Having no authority to erect abattoirs, the Board could only encourage individuals to construct proper buildings for the business of slaughtering, at suitable distances from the built-up portions of the District. The result has been that three large abattoirs have been constructed; one at the foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, on the East River; one on the New-York Bay at Communipaw, N. J., and one on the Hudson River, between Hoboken and Jersey City. These abattoirs are fully capable of supplying all the beef and small meats that New-York and Brooklyn can consume, and of salting and packing for other markets a larger quantity than has ever been produced in this vicinity." He said that he agreed with the Board in that sensible conclusion. He asserted that when the south wind blew, it carried any bad air which might arise on the site proposed to be occupied by the abattoir over Beekman Hill, and the northeast wind would carry it over Murray Hill. Then the cattle driving across the island was a contemplated nuisance which was intolerable. If the butchers desired to accommodate the citizens they could do so and make money. They could sell the property at a handsome figure, and with half of the proceeds construct an abattoir at some unobjectionable point, which would yield a fortune for each member of their association.

Mr. COOPER, on behalf of the butchers, said he thought there would be no nuisance, providing the place was kept in proper order, and that was the intention. They proposed to have the buildings properly ventilated and drained, and superintended by themselves. They had held those lots at the foot of Forty-fourth-street for twenty years, and he failed to see the beautiful region immediately surrounding it which was to be affected by the presence of the abattoir. He could see no possibility of the building or its business becoming a nuisance, providing it was kept in the order they contemplated when they applied for the sanction of the Board to go on with the work.

Mr. SCITHER, of the Butchers' Association, begged to correct Mr. SHAFFER about slaughter-houses being in the heart of European cities. There was one in the very centre of Paris, and there were other cities on the Continent in the midst of which there were abattoirs.

Mr. SHAFFER accepted the correction, and said that he had never traveled abroad, but he had been informed that NAPOLEON did all his killing or had it done outside of Paris. He had to add that there were good houses going up in the neighborhood of the site of the proposed abattoir—some of them first-class tenement houses of a construction calculated to make comfortable homes for respectable families, superior to any tenement-house ever attempted to be built in this City. The citizens thought that no immunity should be offered for the establishment of a nuisance; they had committed no offence that they should be allowed to have this affliction thrust upon them by the Board's permission. Mr. SHAFFER concluded by advising the Board to drive over the ground in a body and see for themselves.

Mr. S. B. PATTERSON followed in a brief speech on behalf of the butchers, and was succeeded by a gentleman on behalf of the citizens, after which

The Board adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

EXCISE CASES.

DENNIS CORMACK, of No. 117 Baxter-street, EDWARD MARTIN, No. 29 Prince-street, and PATRICK CONNOLLY, No. 1 Roosevelt-street, were arraigned before the Court yesterday for violating the Excise Law. They were held for trial in the sum of $100 bail each.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.

Officer THORNTON, of the Third Precinct, arrested JOHN YOUNG, aged 20, who committed a burglary at the grocery-store of JOHN T. WILSON, No. 270 Washington-street, on Saturday. The entrance was effected by breaking open the hatchway before the front door. The thief only obtained $5 79 in fractional currency. There were three young fellows engaged in the affair, two of whom made their escape, and YOUNG concealed himself under some bagging, where he was accidentally discovered by the officers treading on his body. The prisoner was held for trial.

SMALL GAMBLERS.

Officer HELMHOLTZ and others, from the First Precinct, were sent by Capt. WARD yesterday afternoon to the premises No. [illegible], occupied by [illegible], and arrested [illegible] while engaged in playing with dice, a game known as "[illegible]." On their persons were found [illegible] dollars in money. The prisoners and seven dice were produced in Court. Bonds were held for trial and allowed to be given. The others were discharged with a reprimand.

GARROTING BURGLARS' TOOLS.

Officer KNIPE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested ALFRED MOORE yesterday, on a charge of carrying a "jimmy" and a bunch of skeleton keys with felonious intent. When asked to account for such possession by the magistrate the prisoner appeared confused, so was locked up for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

A BOOT-BLACK'S DOINGS.

A little colored boy named FRANK JOHNSTON was yesterday arrested upon the charge of stealing a quantity of clothing, valued at $75, from Dr. A. B. HAM, of No. 12 West Fourth-street. It appears that the accused was engaged by the doctor to black the boots and shoes of his boarders, for which purpose he was in the habit of going to the house every morning. On Saturday he went as usual, but immediately after his departure the property referred to was missed from the hall closet. The accused was held for trial in default of bail.

THEFT OF BARRELS.

Mr. WALTER PARKS, cooper, at No. 205 Washington-street, yesterday preferred a charge of larceny against a man named MARTIN CALLAGHAN, *alias* John Johnson, whom he alleges was implicated in the theft of forty-one empty beer-casks, valued at $205, which were taken from his shop about a month since. The accused was held for trial, and committed in default of the required bail.

EXCISE CASES.

HERMAN KUH, No. 41 Thompson-street; SAMUEL HAYDON, No. 429 First-avenue; and JOHN CLARK, No. 285 Avenue A, were arraigned for alleged violation of the Excise Law. They were bailed for trial in the sum of $100 each.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

A PILFERING BOARDER.

A woman named ANN STEVENS was arrested and taken before the magistrate yesterday upon the complaint of Mr. JOHN M. CAMPBELL, of No. 86 Cannon-street, who charged her with having stolen $47 worth of wearing apparel from him while living in his house as a boarder. She was fully committed for trial.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The following named persons were arraigned and held to bail for alleged violation of the Excise Law: Patrick J. Connolly, No. 156 Cherry-street; John Vandlung, No. 215 Sixth-street; Henry Gough, No. 59 Avenue B; John Thompson, No. 178 Avenue A; John Walker, No. 102 Columbia-street; Conrad Konburger, No. 131 Avenue B; Conrad Schoffray, No. 485 East Houston-street; Thomas Costello, No. 159 Madison-street; Charles Fleishbach, No. 67 Eldridge-street; John Matthews, No. 309 Third-street; Henry Stenben, No. 162 Broome-str et.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY AND CONNOLLY, JUSTICES.

A LOSING TRANSACTION.

Mr. DANIEL S. DAVIS, an unsophisticated resident of Pound Ridge, Westchester County, yesterday appeared before the magistrates at the Yorkville Court, and complained against three men, whose arrest he had caused, and who accompanied him to Court, charging them with the perpetration of a swindle upon him, by means of which he lost $86. The names of the accused are LAWRENCE DUFFY, OWEN CLARK and BERNARD BRENNAN. The affidavit relates that on Saturday last the two latter came to him and offered to sell him a horse for $28. Just then the third party stepped up, and introducing himself to Mr. DAVIS as a horse-dealer, advised him to purchase the animal, but suggested that it was not worth more than $27. The bargain was then "struck," and the purchaser took out his wallet to pay the money when DUFFY seized a $50 bill and ran away with it. Previous to this Mr. DAVIS had given $6 to CLARK as a bonus, and just at the moment of the robbery three $10 notes, expecting to receive back the surety money, and $3 change. In this he was disappointed, as they refused to give him either money or horse, and one of them representing that he was a Police Officer, and had been long in search of DAVIS to arrest him, and added that if he did not "keep mum" he would then take him into custody and send him to Sing Sing. The magistrate held the alleged conspirators to bail for trial at Special Sessions.

SNATCHING A WATCH.

Mr. JOSEPH WALTER, of No. 695 Ninth-avenue, charged WM. KANE, a young man, with snatching a silver watch valued at $7 from his hand, on Sunday evening, while they both were riding in a Third-avenue car. The prisoner was committed for examination.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

MATTHEW FARLEY, Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street; JOHN KUMBLE, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street; and LOUIS JORG, No. 637 Second-avenue, were arrested and fully committed for alleged violation of the Excise law.

Justice CONNOLLY purposes to sit in person at this court throughout the remainder of the present month.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—The Police of Newark made a descent on a disorderly house in Commerce-street on Saturday night, and arrested the proprietor, JAMES MAHONEY, and about a dozen of the frequenters of the place. Yesterday MAHONEY gave bail to answer; four of the others, including a female, were committed for ten days each, and the others were discharged.... The body of a female was found in a lot near South Amboy a couple of days since, with marks of violence upon her person, which clearly indicated that she had been murdered.... A man named EDWARD LILLY was arrested in Newark on Saturday night, on a charge of assaulting a boy in the street and robbing him of a small amount of money which he was carrying along in his hand.... On Sunday afternoon, Senator FRELINGHUYSEN, who has returned to his home in Newark, addressed the Sunday-school scholars of the Second Reformed Dutch Church.... There were 82 deaths in Newark last week.... A man named JAMES FITZPATRICK was instantly killed at Bellville on Saturday night, by being run over by a horse car. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.... The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN, the alleged murderess of Mrs. Dr. CORIELL, will be commenced on Monday morning, 29th inst., in the Middlesex County Court.... The citizens of Cape May County are taking active measures to raise sufficient funds to build a monument to their soldier dead.

FIRES.—About 9 o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire originated from some unknown cause, in the grocery store of JAMES B. NORTON, corner of Warren and Hoyt streets, Newark, which was speedily extinguished. The stock was damaged principally by smoke and water to the extent of $1,000; insured. The building is owned by DAVID MCCURDY, whose loss is about $300, covered by insurance. At 11 o'clock the same night, a fire was discovered in the rear of the tobacco store of THOMAS KENNY, No. 306 Broad-street, which was extinguished by steam fire-engine Co. No. 1. The damage to the stock, principally by water, is estimated at over $2,000, which is fully